The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4937 號七十三百九千四第 日八十月七年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1873. 二拜禮 號九月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 8, SIRIUS, British str., 1,411, William Lee, Liverpool June 16th, Port Said 1st July, Suez 9th, Calcutta 24th August, and Singapore 2nd Sept., General.—BIRLEY & Co.

Sept. 8, IRAOUADDY, French str., 3,400, Bourdon, Marseilles 3rd August, Naples 7th, Port Said 8th, Aden 16th, Galle 26th, Singapore 31st, and Saigon 4th Sept., General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Sept. 8, AJAX, British str. 1,549, A. Kidd, Shanghai 4th Sept., Tea and Silk.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Sept. 8, MADRAS, Brit. str., 1109, Bernard, Swatow Aug. 7th.—P. & O. Co.

Sept. YUNG-CHING, Chinese str., 600, Gibbon, Shanghai 4th Sept., General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

Sept. 8, CHINA, str., for Shanghai.
Sept. 8, HINDOSTAN, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
Sept. 8, H.M.S. g-b. OPOSSUM, for Canton.
Sept. 8, IMATRA, for Batavia.
Sept. 8, VISION, for Guam.

Clearances

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

Bao-Caao, for Bangkok.
China, str., for Shanghai.
Hindostan, str., for Singapore and Calcutta.
Ajax, str., for London.
St. Mary, for Bangkok.
Misti, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Ajax*, str., from Shanghai:—One cabin and 15 Chinese.

Per *Sirius*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—Messrs. E. Chaplin, Alves, and H. Gilliot, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Iraouaddy*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—For Hongkong.—37 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. J. de Ryke, 2 children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Artal, Messrs. G. A. Escher, Fail, and Pugh. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Laplace, M. Capitaine and 2 children, Messrs. Yamanuki, Mornatury, Durand, Alcon, Revist, Franete, Perrin, Pellet, Frourakawa, Denis, Nicolas, Argenson, Porjoul, Bonveric, Buthezel, Maillet, Valentin, G. Tell, Courtot, Saulier, Simon, Rodier, Raoux, Bersam, Charponel, and Lufon.

Per *China*, str., for Shanghai:—36 Chinese.

Per *Hindostan*, str., for Singapore and Calcutta:—Lieut. Legard, R.A., Messrs. M. Y. Martin, H. Bloomfield, T. Windsor, Sabangi, Syrill, H. Wyee, and C. Pole, and 169 Chinese.

Per *Ajax*, str., for London:—Mr. Hume and two cabin.

Reports.

The Chinese steamer *Yung-ching*, which arrived last evening from Shanghai, steamed to the West end of the harbour, and the police were stationed to prevent all persons from boarding, her in consequence of the death of an old Chinese woman, 70 years of age, on the 5th inst.

The British steamer *Sirius* reports left Liverpool on June 16th, Port Said on July 1st, Suez on 9th, Calcutta on 24th August, and Singapore on the 2nd September; experienced S.W. winds from Singapore to Pulo Sapato, then light variable winds and calms to port. On September 3rd, in lat. 4.9 N., long. 105.20 E., passed the steamer *Oxfordshire*, from Singapore bound to Hongkong.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Deogaum	Shanghai	July 11
Olympia (s)	Manila	July 24

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
Yeavering Belle	Shields	April 7
Ld. Elphinstone(s)	London	April 24
Gertrude	Newport	April 24
Mirella	Cardiff	April 24
Lady Blessington	Penarth	May 1
Merom	Newcastle	May 9
Nicolai (s)	London	May 10
Eugenio	Penarth	May 10
J. C. Munro	Hamburg	May 12
Ardito	Cardiff	May 13
Sapphire	Penarth	May 15
Zambesi (s)	Glasgow	May 15
Aureola	Cardiff	May 19
Ringleader	Cardiff	May 23
Moses' Day	Cardiff	May 26
Labrador	Newcastle	May 28
McNear	Penarth	June 8
Albert Victor	London	June 10
City of Foochow	Cardiff	June 21
Yoivo	Cardiff	June 26
F. Calderon (s)	Greenock	July 7
Maud (s)	London	July 10
Lothair	London	July 11
Kwangchow (s)	Liverpool	July 12
Regalia (s)	London	July 15
Cawdor Castle (s)	Glasgow	July 15
Dronning Louise	Hamburg	July 17
Patroclus (s)	Liverpool	July 18
Gwalior (s)	Liverpool	July 19
Hector (s)	Liverpool	July 31

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

WANTED BY A EUROPEAN.

A SITUATION to attend on a Lady or Family in the Colony, or leaving the Colony preferred. A good needle-woman, and willing to make herself generally useful. Address, "A." *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1388 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, [illegible] MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 °/。 per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ °/。 subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 °/。 subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 °/。 per annum.
" 6 " 4 °/。 "
" 12 " 5 °/。 "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. — H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. — Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. — Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. S. EZEKIEL, in our firm in Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 1486 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that we have this day sold and assigned all our Stock-in-Trade unto Mr. J. H. BAKER, who has also taken over the premises in which our late business has been carried on. All persons indebted to our Firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts, and all persons having claims against our Firm are requested to send in their accounts for payment to
BONNETT & Co.,
Queen's Road.
1471 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

WITH reference to the above, I respectfully beg to inform the Public that I have this day taken over the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. BONNETT & Co., and will re-open the premises lately occupied by them, on the 15th instant, in the Millinery, Dress-making, and General Drapery business, under the name or style of BAKER & Co.
J. H. BAKER,
24, Queen's Road
1472 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

MR. WM. ROST is authorized to sign the name of our firm on and from this day.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong and Canton,
1st September, 1873. [1m 1444

WE have authorized Mr. ERNST TAUMEYER and Mr. OSCAR WIELER to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
BOURJAU & Co.
Hongkong and Shanghai,
1st September, 1873. [1m 1426

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES VINCENT and ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS, as *Marine Surveyors*, under the Style of VINCENT & CAIRNS, ceased this day by mutual consent. The said CHARLES VINCENT retires, and the said ROBERT HANNAH CAIRNS will in future carry on the Business in his own name.
R. H. CAIRNS.
No. 1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1873. [tf 1371

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per Share of $125, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 1322 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1873, of $10 per share, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after THURSDAY, the 28th August.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
1m 1393 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A THREE STOREY Comfortable HOUSE, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having nine rooms and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply,
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 1464 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 4, at Mosque Terrace.
G. VON OVERBECK.
7d 1448 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1872.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st November next.

ALL THOSE PREMISES situate in Pottinger Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, at present in the occupation of D. RUTTONJEE, Esq.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1449 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET or FOR SALE, FARM LOT No. 51, just behind the Race Course.
For particulars, apply to
D. C. TATA.
Hollywood Road.
14d 1428 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 20, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid throughout.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

TO LET.

MARINE Lot No. 121, Wanchi, fronting on the Praya; now occupied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, as a Ship and Timber Yard.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 5, in Peel Street, undergoing repairs, having a well, and good accommodation and out-offices, and a good view from the Second Story.
Also, a Spacious GODOWN, on the Ground Floor of the House No. 17, corner of Peel Street and Gage Street.
Apply to
H. A. ASGER & H. ESMAIL.
1m 1351 Hongkong, 18th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3 and 6 in Seymour Terrace. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 1328 Hongkong, 15th August, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious HOUSE No. 5, Chancery Lane. Possession can be had on the 1st September.
Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 14th August, 1873.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. A. E. VAUCHER.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
tf 1236 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.
Apply to
[illegible]
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.
Apply to
J. H. COX,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 918 Hongkong, 10th June, 1873.

TO LET,

With prompt possession.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1109 Hongkong, 8th July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 °/。) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 °/。) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 °/。) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 9th September, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Residence of Major G. H. TWEMLOW, H. M.'s 80th Reg., *No. 3, Seymour Terrace,*—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Teak Green Rep Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, CARD TABLES, WHATNOTS, Oil and Gas LAMPS, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY-WARE, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASH-STANDS, TOILET GLASSES, DRESSING TABLES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1465 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 10th September, 1873, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Assortment of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, BRONZES, IVORY CARVING, &c., comprising CABINETS, Work BOXES, Glove BOXES, Cigar BOXES, TRAYS, Bread BASKETS, Bronze VASES and ORNAMENTS, Ivory FIGURES, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1489 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 15th September, 1873, at noon,—
The Two Lorchas,
"*TUMBES,*"
of 1,100 piculs capacity;
"*LOA,*"
of 1,000 piculs capacity,
now lying near East Point.
The Vessels are built of Oak and Pine, Yellow Metal Sheathed, have Two Masts, Wire Rigging, Canvas Sails, Two Anchors and Cables, &c., &c.
Further particulars can be obtained on board, or from the Auctioneer.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Hongkong currency.
The vessels to be at the purchaser's risk, with all faults and errors of description, on the fall of the hammer.
WILLIAM BECKETT,
Auctioneer.
1482 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BREMNER, Esq., H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 16th day of September, 1873, at 11 A.M., at H. M.'s Naval Yard,—
SUNDRY NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES, comprising—
Old IRON and STEEL.
Woollen and Linen RAGS.
Serge SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Hair BEDS and BLANKETS, &c.
SERGE, DRILLS, &c.
TOBACCO.
BOATS, &c., &c.
PROPELLERS, METAL for 40, 60, and 80 H. P. ENGINES, and one Spare BLADE.
Also,
New BOILERS, viz.:—
One Set of 200 H. P.
And,
Two Sets of 60 H. P.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
1466 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 1st October, 1873, at noon,—
All the BUILDING MATERIALS, FIXTURES, and FITTINGS forming the BUILDING situated on INLAND LOT No. 98, hitherto known as
"THE LONDON MISSION PRINTING OFFICE,"
No. 20, Aberdeen Street.
The whole to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer, and to be removed from the premises within one month after sale.
SPECIAL CONDITIONS can be learned from the Undersigned, or by application at the "London Mission House."
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The lot or lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1443 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

ROSE & CO.

BEG to intimate to their Customers and the Public generally, that their branch business in Queen's Road will be MOVED to their Premises in Wellington Street, on the 1st of September.

Their usual Season's CLEARING SALE will commence on the 1st September, and continue for one month, to make room for their Shipments of AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK.
tf 1392 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or Agents are responsible for any debts contracted by either Officers or Crew of the S. S. *Scotland*.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1418 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

Intimations.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES CONSULAT,
HONGKONG, 4th September, 1873.

ANZEIGE.

NACH erfolgter Ernennung zum Consul fuer das deutsche Reich zu Hongkong hat der Unterzeichnete das Kaiserlich deutsche Consulat heute uebernommen und ist die Kanzlei desselben nach No. 23, Praya Centrale verlegt worden.
Der Consul des deutschen Reiches,
JOHS. F. CORDES.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE,
HONGKONG, 4th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Consul for Germany at Hongkong, has this day taken charge of the Imperial German Consulate, the offices of which have been transferred to No. 23, Praya Central.
The Consul of the German Empire,
7d 1468] JOHS. F. CORDES.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 1477

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Re NORTON AND ANOTHER, *Bankrupts.*

IN pursuance of an order of the Chief Justice, dated this day, I hereby authorise you jointly to carry on the business of you, the said Bankrupts, from this date until the appointment of a Creditor's Assignee, provided always that the proceeds and profits thereof shall be accounted for to me, and that the Estate shall not be responsible for any losses that may be incurred in carrying on the same.
Dated this ninth day of August, A.D. 1873.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar and Official Assignee.
1292 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer *POWAN* left this for CANTON on MONDAY, the 18th August, at 6 P.M. Until further notice, this Steamer will ply between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving HONGKONG on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and CANTON on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 P.M. Rates of Passage Money will be the same as by the Company's Printed Tariffs of Rates of Freight per Day and Night Steamers, can be had at the Company's Office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1341 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY
IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.

Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Society in Hongkong, and until Noon of Saturday, the 1st November next, at the several Agencies of the Society.

Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

.... 1873.
To the Provisional Committee of the
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to.......... Shares in the above Society, and .... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to......, and ...... agree to pay the First Call of Five hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name..................
Address..................
1185]

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Intimations.

CLEARANCE SALE,
Previous to Alteration of Premises.

THOMPSON & HIND

WILL offer from TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 8th September, and during the following week, their entire Stock of
SPRING, SUMMER, and FANCY GOODS,
at a *great reduction*, consisting of:—
MILLINERY,
FLOWERS,
Coloured and Fancy Striped GRENADINES,
Printed CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, MUSLINETTES,
BRILLIANTES,
Fancy JACONETT MUSLINS,
LAWNS,
Black and Colored ALPACAS,
PARASOLS and SUNSHADES,
Children's Holland, Pique, and Marsella SUITS,
White MUSLIN and Batiste SKIRTS,
CUFFS and COLLARS, &c., &c.
An early inspection is respectfully solicited.
THOMPSON & HIND,
33, Queen's Road.
1488 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

BAKER & CO.

HAVING purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of Messrs. BONNETT & Co., under very advantageous terms, beg to announce that the premises lately occupied by the above will be RE-OPENED for business on
MONDAY, the 15th instant,
When we will show a well selected Stock of
COLORED SILKS, SATINS,
COSTUMES FOR THE COMING SEASON,
IN THE
Newest Style and Materials.
RIBBONS, LACES, PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS,
AND
STATIONERY,
in great variety.
Also,
A large Stock of
TABLE LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Most of the above Goods to be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
to make room for
NEW GOODS
for the Autumn and Winter Seasons.
Also,
A large Stock of
ENGLISH-MADE SADDLERY,
which must be sold without *regard to cost.*

BAKER & CO.,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,*
COURT MILLINERS, DRESS AND MANTLE MAKERS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
&c., &c., &c.
1475 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
21d 1453 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE,

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1483 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM and after MONDAY, the 25th inst., the *WHITE CLOUD* will run between MACAO and CANTON, in the place of the *SPARK*.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1374 Hongkong, 21st August, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE *MALWA*, conveying the homeward mails from Hongkong of 27th September, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873. [1450

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Tigre," 29th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 case.
Ex "Hoogly," 13th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 basket Iron Chain.
Ex "Ava," 27th August, 1873.
Capt. C. J. Jackson ... 1 small parcel.
N. Morton ... ... 1 case Merchandise.
PS, No. 34/35 ... ... 2 cases ,,
GcD, 41/60 ... ... 20 cases Wine.
LFC in diamond, $1, ... 1 cask.
FB&C, 101/214 ... ... 50 cases Wine.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1492 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"SCOTLAND"
will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th inst., instead of at the time previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, and for Return Freight, apply to
KWONG HING,
No. 57, Praya.
4d 1493 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamer
"OCEAN QUEEN,"
expected here on or about the 14th inst., will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1494 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

FOR FOOCHOW (*Direct.*)

THE Danish Brig
"JYLLAND,"
Captain Dalberg, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th instant.
For Freight, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
Agents.
5d 1495 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

MILCH COWS.
Just received from Australia, can be seen on board the "Falcon."

TWO FINE COWS, in full milk, with CALVES.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 1496 Hongkong, 9th September, 1873.

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR THE PORT OF AMOY.

1ST.—Vessels from Singapore, Bangkok, or other Cholera-infected Ports, must, on arrival, anchor at "The lower limits," and remain there until inspected by the Customs medical officers.
2nd.—Such vessels are forbidden to shift their berths, land passengers, baggage, or any article whatsoever, until a "Customs permit" to do so has been received.
3rd.—Any infraction of the above regulations will be punished as the law directs, by the Consular officer concerned.
GEO. HUGHES,
Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Maritime Customs,
Amoy, 21st August, 1873. [14] 1487

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established a SCHOOL for BOYS at the undermentioned address, and hopes to receive the patronage of the Public of Hongkong and the adjacent ports.
Chambers's Educational Course is that which is used in the School.
TERMS:—For Day Scholars, $3.00 per mensem.
J. M. HANLON,
7, Gage Street, Hongkong.
1m 1476 Hongkong, 6th September, 1872.

Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES of
Locke, Blackett & Co., S. } 1364 pigs of Lead,
shipped by Arthur Smith to order, per British ship *Guinevere*, from London, are hereby informed that the same will be landed and stored for their account and risk, if delivery is not taken before TO-MORROW, at NOON.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1497 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

S. S. *IRAOUADDY.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Copernic*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained from THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
OPTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded to its destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 4 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Cargo remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1490 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

GERMAN STEAMER *SYLVIA*, FROM HAMBURG, BORDEAUX, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to send Boats alongside, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given before noon TO-MORROW.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1481 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

THE "STAR" NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP *SIRIUS*, FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer, expected here on Monday, the 8th instant, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take notice that, agreeably with the *special* clause in the Bills of Lading; all cargo, for which *Consignees'* boats are not alongside, when ready for delivery, will be landed and stored at their expense and risk, without further notice.
BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1474 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *Patroclus* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd September, 1873.
Goods undelivered after 10th September, 1873, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
8d 1458 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873.

BRITISH SHIP *GUINEVERE* FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above-named vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1420 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
FOR 1873.
NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao ......Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow ...... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy ...... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa ...... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow ...... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo ...... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai ...... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ...... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki ......THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka ...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama ......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" ......Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila ......Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon ...... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore ......*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta ......*Englishman* Office.
London ......Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ...... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" ......Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ...... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

BIRTH.

At No. 7, Chancery Lane, Hongkong, on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. J. P. DA COSTA, of a son. [1491

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1873.

WE publish to-day a letter from a correspondent which touches upon a very old subject, but one which has hitherto never been settled upon a satisfactory basis. It has long been felt that the time has come when the annual holiday recognised as an institution at home should be looked upon in the same light here. In former days, there was no great necessity for a recognised holiday, as people neither had to work so hard nor to stay for so long a period in the East without a run home. Up country trips of three weeks between the monthly mails, and a generally easy tone of business from the end of one tea and silk season to the commencement of another, were the characteristics of business in the good old times, when people enjoyed much more independence than is possible at the present day. On an average too, every one went home on a furlough once in five years; but now all this is changed. Everybody must work harder, and the large majority have to be contented with the chance of a visit to the old country once in ten years, always excepting the tea tasters, whose flying visits home and out are declared by most of them to be harder work than sticking to their desks and tea cups in China. The whole nature of business is now changed. With weekly mails, telegraphic communication with home and the ports, and a largely increased local traffic of all descriptions, there are no great breaks in business such as will afford relief, and, unless some period of relaxation be fixed by custom, we are very apt to fall into that state of all work, and no play, which proverbially makes Jack the dull boy, into which old China residents are too apt to degenerate. We do not say that merchants and others are inclined to be hard upon their employés. Enough time is whiled away at clubs and other places of popular resort, to make half dozen holidays in any given year. What is wanted is a system in our relaxation, which is of as much importance towards effective results as system in our work. Odd Hours of idleness, in which, to use a happy American expression, we hardly know how to "laze" effectively, can be of little more use than odd half hours of sleep in the course of business. On the other hand, it is equally absurd to defer taking all relaxation to the chance of some day having a year's leave, and a long holiday at home. It would be as wise to take all our sleep as all our relaxation at a stretch. We might keep awake for a week at a time, and then, like the boa constrictor, go to sleep for as many days. But this would scarcely be in accordance with our bodily wants, and it is no more in accordance with our mental wants and our powers for work, to stretch our energies to the utmost in the hope of some day relaxing them to a proportionate degree. Of course, in a place like Hongkong, a run home at reasonable intervals, is absolutely necessary for the purposes of health, but this fact will not make a reasonable break in the course of the year less necessary here than at home. In reality it indicates a greater necessity for it. Why then should it not be the established custom here as at home for a man to take a yearly holiday? One reason, perhaps, is that there are very few sources of amusement, and travelling is expensive, but this would soon be adjusted if it were once the established custom for holidays to be taken at some definite season of the year, when we should doubtless find cheap excursions to Yokohama, return tickets to the ports on the coast, and other accommodation for holiday makers, while suitable changes of scene and life might probably be found without going very far from Hongkong itself.

There is no doubt a difficulty in chosing a desirable season. The hot season is, perhaps by a happy dispensation of Providence, the busiest, and as soon as the cool season sets in, there are amusements enough in the place, and people are indisposed to go away. The best time for holidays in Hongkong would probably be in the Spring, before the labors consequent on the opening of the produce seasons have commenced. If people were in the habit of leaving Hongkong about the middle of April, when the weather begins to get warm, they might, by going north, cheat a month of the hot weather, and come back to Hongkong with invigorated constitutions for the work of the season. For those who could not afford such expensive trips, no doubt means of recreation would be forthcoming, as demand always produces supply in such matters.

So long as the annual holiday is not recognised as in the ordinary course of business, a large number of people will be deprived of a benefit which they might have, not only without detriment to their employers, but with positive advantage. The additional energy which would be brought to their work would easily enable them to do more in eleven months than without a break they could do in twelve, and the risk of illness would be much reduced. Unless, however, the holiday be recognised as a regular thing, the benefit will be denied precisely to those who ought most usually to have it. Gentlemen inclined to take matters easy will be very careful to get enough leisure, while those who are disposed to stick hard at work are just the men who will hesitate longest in asking for leave of absence. It would, therefore, be a good thing that a custom should be recognised among merchants and other commercial men in regard to the matter, so that an employé need not look upon taking necessary leave of absence as dependent upon special favour, but that all may do so to a reasonable extent as a matter of course.

The subject is scarcely one large enough for the Chamber of Commerce, but in some aspects it would be of sufficient importance for their consideration, and it might not be out of place for them to declare an opinion as to what would be a reasonable period to allow, and, in general terms, the months during which it would be most convenient for business purposes to do so. By this means, it would be possible to arrive at some uniformity of opinion among commercial men, and the plan would tend greatly to the desirable result of making the annual holiday in Hongkong a recognised institution.

The P. & O. steamer *Madras* arrived from Swatow yesterday, and proceeded on to the Aberdeen Dock.

The P. & O. steamer *Gwalior*, bringing the next English mail, was to leave Singapore for Hongkong at 9 a.m. to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
September 8th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

A DISTURBANCE.

Tung-a-sun, a chair-coolie to Dr. Wharry, was charged by Chinese constable 322, with making a great noise outside the Seaman's Church on Sunday [illegible] his master's dog twice, as it was straying away.

Defendant was discharged.

A FIGHT.

Wong-a-ping and a married woman were charged by Chinese sergeant 182, with having a fight at West Point on Sunday, so as to cause a crowd of spectators.

Defendants were fined $1.

STEALING TROWSERS.

Chun-leong-ye, a chair-coolie, was charged by another chair-coolie named Low-a-kai, with stealing a pair of trousers from his bed.

The charge being thoroughly substantiated, the defendant was sent to two months' hard labor.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

LARCENY.

A young boy 15 years of age, named Lai-a-kwong, late a servant to Mr. Blackwood, at the Central Station, charged another lad named Ho-a-chew, residing in his mother's house in Wellington-street, with clambering over the wooden partition of his mother's room, breaking open a box with a pair of scissors, and stealing therefrom a silver finger-ring, a silver hair-pin, a jacket, and a pair of trowsers. He also charged a marine hawker named Loi-a-yük, with the unlawful possession of the jacket and trowsers, and a silversmith named Lee-a-kwong, with the unlawful possession of the silver hair-pin, the first defendant having disposed of them to the last two defendants.

Complainant stated that on Saturday last his mother went out early, and left him in charge of her room. At 6 o'clock he asked the first defendant to keep an eye on his mother's room, whilst he went out to meet her. The door was locked by his mother before she went out, and he left the first defendant alone in the house. On his return at 10 o'clock, he found the door as before, but on entering the room he found a large camphor wood box broken open, and a jacket, a pair of trowsers, a silver finger-ring, and a silver hair-pin were missing. He found the first defendant had left the house, and on the road to the station found the first defendant, and challenged him with stealing the things. He acknowledged the theft, and at once delivered up the silver ring at the Central-station, and pointed out the marine hawker as the man to whom he sold the jacket and trowsers, and the silversmith to whom he sold the silver pin. The box must have been broken open with a pair of scissors, which were found bent at the point.

First defendant, who insisted on speaking English, said he was formerly a servant to Mr. Cowan, sugar broker, in Wyndham-street. He had given the mother of complainant money, and he now wanted a few cash. She refused to give any, he consequently took the trowsers, jackets, and pin to raise money; the silver ring he did not take, it was given to him previously by complainant's mother. He had a mother, but complainant's mother recommended him not to go home to her.

Complainant's mother being called in, stated first defendant had been getting as wages for three months $5 per month, and had only brought to her one month's pay, and she gave him $1 as pocket money. The only reason why he did not go home to his own mother, was, she thought, in consequence of a certain sickness he had on him.

The first defendant's mother was then called in, and said he was a bad boy; she wished to have him restored to her.

First defendant said he was afraid to return to his mother, for fear of complainant and his mother laughing at him. He sold the trowsers and jacket to second defendant for thirty cash each. The silver pin he sold to third defendant for 50 cash.

Second defendant said the clothes were old, and he gave the real value for them to first defendant.

Third defendant said that the first came to him and said his mother sent him to sell the pin; it was only a small one, and was worth no more.

Inspector Grimes stated that he had great difficulty in getting the third defendant to acknowledge that he had bought the pin, and he refused to go to the charge-room or shew his books. When he did shew his books, they were found to have no entry of the pin in it, and the entries that were in were in such a way that it was impossible to find out from whence the property in his possession came from.

First defendant was remanded to Thursday, second defendant discharged, and the third defendant was fined 20 shillings.

UTTERING BAD COIN.

How-a-chung, a hawker, was charged by Lee-a-sam, a butcher, with attempting to pass on him a lot of half cents, Indian copper coin, and Italian coins, washed in silver solution, as 20 cent pieces.

A number of these being found on defendant, and he asserting they were given to him by friends, the case was remanded to this day.

STEALING GUNS.

The case in which Mr. Taufer charged a foreman on suspicion of having stolen a gun from his shop window, came on again yesterday.

Mr. Smidt, gunsmith in the Queen's Road, sworn, stated that defendant was in his employ for two years, till 1871, when a robbery of guns was made from his premises, and suspecting the defendant, gave him into custody. The case fell through, and six months after he took the defendant on again, in consequence of his workmanship. Two months ago, he discharged the defendant again, in consequence of having lost things out of his shop, and suspecting him of taking the things. A few days after he heard that defendant had entered the service of Mr. Taufer, on the Praya, and a few days back he heard Mr. Taufer had given defendant into custody, charging him on suspicion of stealing a carbine, and defendant's box being searched, a screwdriver of his own make was found in his possession; this he had made before he sold his things by auction. The defendant being admitted on bail in Mr. Taufer's case, the pillow-box of defendant was searched, and a quantity of screw tips, reamers, and files, his property, were found in defendant's box. They were such as only gunsmiths use, and they were a different kind to any in the Colony, and none of these were sold by auction. He was positive of this, but not positive about the screwdriver. The files he would not swear to.

Defendant said he bought the things at Mr. Armstrong's auction; the tips at one lot and the files at another.

Defendant was then sent down to the auction-room with the constable in charge, to have these assertions proved.

European constable No. 7, returning, stated that on the defendant arriving at the auction-room, he said he brought them from a Chinaman, and Mr. Armstrong informed him that no such things were sold at the auction referred to.

Defendant was fined in the sum of £5, in default three months' hard labor, for the unlawful possession of the tools, &c., and remains still on remand, charged with stealing Mr. Taufer's carbine.

KIDNAPPING.

Cheung-a-luk, a chair coolie, charged another chair coolie, named Yee-a-hung, with kidnapping his uncle, named Cheung-kwong-ü, to Macao, and selling him.

Complainant stated that sometime back he missed his uncle, and on Saturday last whilst at Macao seeking him, he saw a crowd, and going to see, observed it was a body of men being conveyed under guard. He saw that his uncle was with them, and asked him how that came about; he began to cry, and said a man named Yee-a-hung kidnapped him. Witness returned to Hongkong, as he could not get his uncle released, the guard thrusting him away. He searched for defendant in this Colony, and found him.

Complainant was recommended to go to Macao, to represent his case to the authorities there, to get his uncle as a witness.

The case was then remanded for one week.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.
September 8th.

BEFORE A. LISTER, ESQ., ACTING HARBOUR MASTER.

THE "FALCON."

Jas. L. Dunn, master of the British bark *Falcon*, charged four of his seamen, named Chas. Cummings, Thos. Dale, Otto Hughes, and Jas. Wells, with refusal of duty on the 3rd instant.

Complainant, sworn, stated on the 3rd inst., whilst at sea, the defendants were ordered to scrub the ship's sides, which they refused to do. It was fine weather. He called them aft, and asked them what reasons they had for refusing to do the work, and they said because it was dangerous. The duty was afterwards done by others of the crew, and he remained on the stage while it was done. Defendants had been kept off duty ever since. The weather was fine when the order was first given.

John Calnach, chief officer of the bark *Falcon* gave orders to the boatswain to have the bulwarks washed. The four defendants were sent to do it. After the stages were got over the side, they refused to go on with the work. He asked them individually, but they refused, and other men were set to do it. He considered it perfectly safe.

Defendants, who said the work was dangerous, were ordered to forfeit fifteen days' pay each.

INQUESTS.

An inquest was held at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, at 4.15 p.m., before A. Lister, Esq., coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. R. H. Radecker, E. Lilley, and J. E. Manger, on the body of an insane Chinese male, named Cheong-a-loi, who was remanded to gaol on the 25th August last, from the Police-court, on a charge of insanity.

Mr. F. Douglas, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, sworn, stated on the 25th of last month the deceased entered the gaol on remand, under the name of Cheong-a-loi, being of unsound mind. He was put in hospital. He was well treated, and remained there till he died. He was under the care of the Colonial-Surgeon. The deceased, he believed, had no friends. His remand was to find them. He was occasionally noisy, so much so that people around complained; his age was said to be 33 years.

Dr. Dods, sworn, stated he is acting Colonial-Surgeon, in medical charge of the gaol. He saw deceased first on the 25th ulto., and every day, subsequently till his death. From what he saw deceased was evidently insane, and seemed quiet at first, but latterly got worse. He appeared to have no external disease. About 10 p.m. on Saturday he was called, the deceased having made a great noise, a strait-jacket had been put on him, in consequence of his attempt to knock his head against the wall. Water had been put on his head, and this wetting and the strait-jacket he ordered off, and his liberty, and to be watched. On Sunday he was called, and got there at 7 a.m., and found he was dead. He made a *post-mortem* examination, and found a bruise on the temple, and on opening the head found an old standing disease of the brain. He found death to be caused by a large clot of blood under the bruise on the left temple. All the blood vessels were very full of blood, he might say very congested, and all the organs more or less congested, and being diseased, the blow was the immediate cause of death.

Wm. Hacker, a private in H. M.'s 80th Regiment, and at present a prisoner in the Victoria Gaol, deposed to being placed in charge of the deceased on Saturday last, when he became raving mad, and a strait-jacket was put on him, and his head was bathed with water. He was throughout the night watching him in the mess room, till at 2 a.m. he struck himself against a pillar on the temple; another man watched with him, and the deceased after this made great noises till 6 o'clock, when he slept. The doctor came and ordered the strait-jacket to be taken off, and after this he died. He was with him till he died.

Mr. John Collins, an officer in the gaol, sworn, deposed to the care he took of the deceased, and gave corroborative evidence to that given previously.

Thos. Aspin, a soldier and a prisoner, deposed to seeing the deceased fall against a pillar; and his evidence also was corroborative.

The jury returned a verdict of death from disease of the brain, accelerated by an accidental fall.

Another inquest was then held on the body of a Chinese female, named Ng-a-yük, who died from an overdose of opium ash.

Dr. Wharry, sworn, stated: The body of deceased was brought to the Hospital at 7 p.m. on the 7th instant; he examined it, and found it to be that of a female Chinese adult, about 33 years of age, well nourished, but her face, lips, and eyes were livid, and bloody froth coming from her mouth. There were no marks of violence about the body. Deceased was poorly dressed, barefooted, and unbound. He held a *post-mortem* examination, and found a fracture in the left rib just below the collar bone, and recent inflammation caused by the fracture. The lungs were diseased, which was a week old. This might have been longer. There would be difficulty of breathing, a cough, and not much pain, probably more irritation than pain. The inflammation of the lungs had probably arisen from the fracture in the rib. Under proper treatment she might have got better. The stomach was somewhat congested, and contained parts of undigested food, such as fatty matter. It contained also lumps of opium ash; the other internal organs were somewhat congested. The cause of death was probably opium poison.

Chun-a-kai, a rice pounder, declared, stated the deceased was his wife, named Ng-a-yük. He had been married to deceased four years, had no children, and was aged 28. He was employed in the Ké-yeung-chan rice-pounding shop, near the Salt-fish lan. He lived with his wife on the second floor in a house in Sung-hing-street. They had the floor to themselves. The deceased was a member to two money loan associations, and trustee to another, and the funds she was required to furnish was about $4 to $5 per month. On Saturday night deceased was alive and well. On Sunday morning early he got up and went out, leaving her well. He returned to breakfast, having found deceased had got up from her sleep. He was in the house till 9 a.m., when deceased came to breakfast; they had pork and rice, when deceased went to bed again, and he went out. Sometime after, before going out, he called her to look after the house, and the way she answered excited his suspicions. She was lying on her bed, and by her appearance he suspected she had taken opium. She called him to give her a cup of tea. Deceased got up to drink the tea, but could not continue sitting. He asked deceased what she had taken, and why, and she said nothing. He called some of his acquaintances upstairs, and the deceased said she had taken poison. He got the restoratives produced in Court for her. There was no doctor. The opium pipe was always in the house. The deceased was brought out of her room to the front, and she became insensible from 4 p.m. The police came before deceased was dead. Deceased used to smoke opium, and kept the ash. He saw a bowl containing some vinegar and sugar, but he did not see any opium ash. Some days previous, a conversation ensued about some money due to some loan association, which they had no means of paying; she said she was in difficulties. He had taken a holiday for four days, as he was tired, his work being heavy. She urged him to go to work to enable her to pay the money, and he told her he was tired, and could not go. He did not know how his wife came by a broken rib. He had had no fight with her, and never struck her at any time. He never heard of her having a fall.

Chu-a-kong, an unemployed cook, declared, said he lived now near the Seyingpoon Market, he formerly lived with deceased and last witness. He had known them for a year. He last saw deceased on Wednesday or Thursday last. She was then cooking rice, and was quite well. He had not seen her since. On Sunday morning he met the last witness, who told him his wife had taken opium, and asked him to look after the house whilst he procured medicine. He did not know the cause. He never knew of any quarrel, or of her having a broken rib.

The inquest was then adjourned *sine die.*

HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—As I have not the good fortune to be a judge, or a member of the legal profession, there is no Act of Parliament to regulate my holidays, or to force me *nolens volens* to be idle during a certain period of the year; but, as you have recently called attention to the question of holidays, as far as one section of the Community is concerned, might I be allowed to suggest that it might be considered with respect to the Community generally? At home, a certain period of the year, varying from two to six weeks, is set apart in every office for holidays, and everybody from the head partner to the youngest junior has some relaxation in the course of the year, whereas here, under a trying climate, people are expected to work on without any respite. Is this not a somewhat anomalous state of affairs?

Yours faithfully,
A MERCHANT'S CLERK.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

SHANGHAI.
(*N. C. Daily News.*)

Mr. Medhurst has received a gold watch and chain from H. M.'s Government, for presentation to the Governor of Loochoo, in acknowledgement of the services rendered to the survivors of the crew of the British ship *Benares*, wrecked on that group in October 1872. The watch is a handsome chronometer lever by Brockbank and Aitkens, and the inscription is as follows:—

Presented
by the
British Government
to the Governor
of the Great Loochoo Island,
in acknowledgement of kindness
shewn to 5 shipwrecked seamen of
the ship *Benares*, between
October, 1872, and January,
1873.

We hear that one of H. M.'s ships is to be specially deputed to convey the testimonial to its destination.

The report of the foundering of the steamer *Cheops* has been contradicted by telegraph.

TIENTSIN.
(*N. C. Daily News Correspondent.*)

The Shanse bankers in the city received letters from Peking this afternoon, telling them that an edict had appeared stating that thirty-seven villages (Chwang-tze) had been swept away by the waters of the Yungting river branches having burst their banks, and that a great amount of human and animal life had been lost by the disaster. I do not know if any estimate has been given in the *Gazette* of the number of people destroyed, but if we take the average at 250 people for each village, we obtain a total of (37 by 250=) 9,250 human beings. I understand this disaster happened in the Paouting prefecture. I have hitherto always found that the Chinese Shanse bankers receive the earliest information of all events in the interior by their native postal arrangements, so I give you this as it has reached me. Off the settlement this evening, the river was higher than it has been yet this year, or in fact for the last three years. Last Sunday (17th instant,) the rain at Peking was terrific, it was falling by the bucketful instead of by drops.

The U. S. war-steamer *Saco* leaves here to-morrow forenoon for Chefoo. The British gun-vessel *Curlew* is expected back here either to-morrow or next day.

21st Aug., 1873.

During every 24 hours we are having violent thunderstorms with heavy falls of rain. On the 22nd instant, about 8 p.m., we had a fall of ice stones over ¾ of an inch in diameter, the falling of which on the water in the plains made an extraordinary noise. The river has burst its banks both above and below the Settlement. Above here, the mandarins, in order to close the gap promptly, and for lack of earth, used over four hundred bags of rice to throw into the opening. This forenoon the water was within four inches of the top of our northern jetty, being higher than ever it was in either 1871 or 1872. Continued accounts are received here of the inundation of the Paouting-foo districts, and we are given to understand that great loss of human life has taken place within the last week by the carrying away of a number of villages by the waters.

24th August, 1873.

CHEFOO.
(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The fleet of fourteen war-junks which recently arrived here from Canton, after remaining at anchor in our harbour for a few days, and expending vast quantities of powder in deafening and highly irregular salutes, sailed again on the 21st ult., affording a very pretty spectacle as they stood out from the anchorage and rounded the corner of the Bluff. It is understood that they proceed to Tich-men-kwan (mouth of the Yellow River), where they will be taken over by the Shantung authorities, and will receive orders as to their future stations at different military headquarters. Very probably some of them may be sent to keep order among the turbulent wreckers on the South coast of the Promontory, where so many foreign vessels have been pillaged of late years. It is, however, also reported that a part of the fleet will be sent, together with six of the Chinese steam-gunboat flotilla, to Formosa, for the purpose of operating in support of the Hunan braves whom Li-Hung-chang is to despatch in the autumn to enforce submission among the savage tribes. This is as yet mere rumour, but it appears to have some foundation.

A Chinese steam-gunboat which left this harbour a few days ago, is said to have proceeded to Corea, having on board an officer sent by the Viceroy Li-Hung-chang at Tientsin. Popular report has it that the commissioner goes over for the purpose of demanding the payment of arrears of tribute; but it is much more likely that he has been sent in connection with the recent Japanese complaints.

The weather continues hot—considering our proverbially cool climate; but the numerous visitors from Shanghai, invalids or otherwise, are unanimous in declaring the relief they feel on breathing the pure salt air of our favoured settlement. Chefoo has never been so full of visitors from the South as at present. Four French and one U.S. men-of-war are in harbour.

PEKING.
(*Ibid.*)

The following reply has been sent by Mr. Low, U.S. Minister at Peking, to the farewell letter addressed to him by the American Missionaries at the Capital, published by us lately.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter of the 17th instant, in which you express in highly complimentary terms your appreciation and approval of my course as the representative of the United States in China. You refer specially to the adjustment of some difficulties in connection with the Missionary interest, and the peaceful and proper settlement of the Audience Question, as among the more important questions with which it has been my fortune to deal.

In reply, I have to say that, as the representative of the United States, it has been my constant aim and endeavour to secure to all our citizens, irrespective of their calling or profession, every right which an honest construction of the treaties, and the well settled principles of public law, would warrant; at the same time doing what I could to promote a better understanding between the Chinese Government and those of the West. To what extent my efforts have been successful, I leave for others to judge.

Your letter, coming as it does from those whose residence is in and near the capital, whose opportunities have been and are good for gaining a fairly accurate knowledge of the bearing of the various questions which have come up for discussion, and who are therefore able to estimate properly the loss or gain to foreign interests by what I have been able to do, either individually or acting jointly with my colleagues, is to me very gratifying.

That the recent public recognition by the Emperor of China of the equality of Western nations will have the effect to improve relations, I cannot for a moment doubt. Whether the results will be all that we hope for, or even expect, time alone can determine.

In leaving this city, I shall carry with me the remembrance of your unvarying courtesy and kindness, and this recollection will add to my interest in your future welfare and happiness, and the cause to which your lives are dedicated.

I reciprocate most cordially your expressions of personal regard and esteem.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FREDERIC F. LOW.

To Rev. HENRY BLODGET, D.D.,
Rev. JOHN WHERRY,
and Others,
American Missionaries, Peking.
July 22nd, 1873.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.
(*From our London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 1st August, 1873.

GENERAL.

The week has been rather exciting in a political point of view, Ministers having been baited and seriously damaged. The Post-office misappropriations, the Zanzibar mail contract, and the open mutiny of Mr. Ayrton, have provided the Opposition with bones to pick, sufficient both in quantity and quality to last them through the recess. As for the Post-office misappropriations, your readers should be aware that at St. Martin's-le-grand there is a very zealous official, named Frank Ives Scudamore. When the last P. & O. contract expired, the Conservatives were in power, the Duke of Montrose being the Postmaster-General. Both the Government and the P. & O. Company were dissatisfied with the terms then existing, which involved a subsidy of about a quarter of a million sterling, which the Government thought too much, and the P. and O. too little—the result being that the contract was allowed to lapse, and for some weeks was continued on sufferance. The Duke of Montrose did not pretend to know anything of the merits of the case, and he left it entirely in the hands of Mr. Scudamore, who commenced negociations with the P. & O. directors, which involved a deal of closeting—the end of it was, that he not only recommended that the Company should be paid double the previous subsidy, but that the new contract should be concluded for the unprecedentedly long space of twelve years, and this recommendation was actually assented to, although the opening of the Suez Canal was close at hand. The thing was so managed that Mr. Scudamore obtained as much credit for the result, as if he had halved the subsidy, instead of doubling it, or as if he had expedited the delivery of the mails, instead of retarding them.

At all events, on the Government taking over the telegraphic service, Mr. Scudamore was placed in charge of that department of the Post-office. A good deal required to be done to make branch lines and to establish stations, for which purpose Parliament granted a certain sum of money, which not being sufficient, Mr. Scudamore actually helped himself out of the Post-office funds to the tune of about three quarters of a million sterling, spending it as he considered best. These funds consisted of the Savings Bank's deposits, and of the Post-office revenue. The Treasury officials must have been aware that the usual payments from the Post-office had ceased—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer must have known from his balances there was a break down on the line somewhere. But whatever may have been the amount of cognizance enjoyed by these officials, it seems certain that Mr. Monsell, the Postmaster-General, was utterly oblivious to the whole affair, which was only unkennelled in the Audit-office a couple of months ago, but only came before the House a few nights ago. Mr. Gladstone was known to be unwell, and a dissolution, which would surely have followed a vote of censure, being just at present to be deprecated, the Government escaped a motion of direct censure, but had to submit to an indirect one. Mr. Monsell accepted the full responsibility of his remissness, and Mr. Scudamore was equally magnanimous with respect to the misappropriation—but the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed and maintained a masterly silence.

This affair being disposed of, the Zanzibar mail contract was ordered to the front. Mr. Lowe, it appeared, had concluded this convention subject to the approval of Parliament, entirely on his own motion and responsibility, not being aware that a lower tender had been made to the Colonial-Office, and refused. It is quite out of his province to make such contracts. If it were a postal convention, it should have gone through the Post-office—if it were meant for a political purpose, it should have gone through the Foreign Office—but in any case, there were certain forms to be observed with respect to the Treasury, which were totally ignored. In fact, Mr. Lowe had interviews with the directors of the Company with which the contract was concluded, and settled the matter as a broker would a charter-party. The committee appointed to examine into the matter recommended that the contract should be annulled—and the House adopted the recommendation.

These two cases were bad enough, but what followed was much worse. In the debate on the Supplementary Estimates, a sum of about £9,000 appeared to be expended on the Thames embankment opposite the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Ayrton, being the Commissioner of Public Works, being questioned, stated with the utmost *sang froid* that the work was not one that *he* had recommended, and that he knew little about it! Being questioned again the following night, he said that he had sanctioned the filling up of the site indicated, but that the item under discussion included the erection of buildings, which he disapproved of and therefore he was not responsible for. Mr. Gladstone soon put his colleague right. It seemed that all the other members of the Government, except Mr Ayrton, approved of the scheme. Mr. Gladstone maintained that Mr. Ayrton was equally responsible to Parliament whether he approved or disapproved of it, for if he did not choose to submit the vote to Parliament, he should have resigned. This manifest dicta was admitted to be correct on all sides, but still the reproof had no effect on Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. Gladstone is so kind-hearted that he has let the subject drop. That is where he fails—he cannot manage a team. It came out during the debate, that Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton are not on speaking terms, and that they hate each other cordially. They are a brace of political adventurers, with any amount of effrontery and combatism.

In addition to all this, there is a bitter feud between the Board of Trade people and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so that the only coadjutor which Mr. Gladstone has in the House, not implicated in this sad muddle, is Mr. Bruce, whose incapacity in the Home Office is notorious. It requires little to show that neither a Government nor a party can stand under such circumstances. In fact, the whole Liberal coalition appears to be utterly disorganised. There is a vacant seat at Greenwich, which is being contested by three liberals and one conservative. The Non-conformist section of the Liberal party is very bitter against the Government.

THE CANADIAN RAILWAY.

I am sorry to say that a shameful railway scandal has been unearthed at Canada. The Government of the Dominion appear to be directly implicated in a gigantic fraud, with respect to the projected Pacific railway, on which the British Government have agreed to advance 2¼ millions sterling.

THE ALLOWANCE TO THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Parliament was applied to for an increase of the allowance to the Duke of Edinburgh from £15,000 to £25,000, on the occasion of his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie. The republican and extreme-radical vote, mustered eighteen in a full house. The marriage is to take place in November. The Lady is by no means so well favored as abundantly dowried. In fact, the whole brood are decidedly homely. The Cesarewich is still here, but will leave shortly in his new yacht.

FRANCE.

The French Assembly has prorogued. The struggle now is with respect to the dissolution. The constituencies are, of course, being actively canvassed. The Comte de Paris has gone to Vienna, for the purpose of attempting to induce the Comte de Chambord to come to such terms as will enable him to effect a fusion between the Legitimists and Orleanists. It is very doubtful whether Chambord's bigotry can be overcome, but if it can, the Orleanists will favour his accession, on condition of Paris succeeding at his death. This is the only chance the Monarchists have. They will surely not make the attempt with the present Chamber. If they do, they must contemplate a coup d'état. But they can hardly obtain a majority anyhow, as the Bonapartists, though numerically small, can still turn the scale. The persistent silence of M. Thiers embarrasses the Government terribly. He neither intrigues nor plots, but his influence is so potent that great court is made to him, and he is deemed the oracle of the day. His weak point was the protection treaties, which the present Government have reversed. The departments occupied by the German troops are being rapidly evacuated.

Marshal Bazaine's trial will begin early in October, and will take place at Compiègne. Preparations are being made at the Château de Compiègne for the purpose. The proceedings each day will not extend beyond four hours on the average, and the trial is, therefore, likely to last six or seven weeks, instead of a month. This arrangement has been made to suit the convenience of the members of the Court, who, as chosen from among the veterans of the army, are advanced in years.

SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain will surely soon become as bad as they can be, when, as the adage goes, they must mend. The Insurgents, *i.e.*, the Internationalists—*i.e.*, the Communists,—have taken several large towns, and have seized several vessels of war. They are being pretty actively dealt with by the Government, and like the Paris Communists, use petroleum freely when they find they cannot hold their own. The Carlists abound in the North, but they do not advance towards Madrid, although now is their time, if they have any go in them, when the Government have their hands full with the Insurgents in the South. Serrano, Topete, and all the Royalist leaders are said to have offered their swords to the Government. They doubtless fear that Don Carlos will make a sudden swoop on Madrid.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Tichborne trial is becoming a nuisance. Dr. Kenealy has been speaking for two weeks, and there is no prospect of his shutting up. His line of defence is that Roger is, and always was, a debased sensualist, whose mind was destroyed by debauchery and drunkenness, that all the witnesses for the prosecution who represented him otherwise are unworthy of credit, and that the Claimant, so debauched and debased, is certainly the man. Whereas, Arthur Orton, being a horse of quite another colour, is certainly not the Claimant. Consequently, the Claimant must not be held legally responsible for all the absurd mis-statements for which he has been prosecuted, nor is he to be held accountable for dates or contradictions. He admits that the Claimant's account of the loss of the *Bella* is absurd, and so on. The confounded Doctor threatens to call 200 witnesses, whose evidence he has not even yet commenced to summarise. I think he aims at killing a juryman—he has knocked over two, but they have managed to come to the scratch again. He is being repeatedly interrupted by the judges and the jury, for the mis-statements he is constantly making.

THE "MONARCH."

By way of experiment, an attack was made at midnight by torpedo boats from Portsmouth Harbour, upon her Majesty's turret frigate *Monarch*, anchored at Spithead. The four torpedo boats—launches painted white, fitted with outriggers and dummy torpedoes, one of the latter being supposed to represent the "fish" torpedo, made a dash at the frigate through her circle of guard boats. The launch carrying the fish dummy got near enough to drop her weapon overboard within sufficiently close distance for it to do its work. Another, after having her rudder unshipped by one of the guard boats, continued her course for the frigate, and struck her with the torpedo. The other two boats appear to have failed in their attack. The principal object of the experiment may have been, as the torpedo boats were painted white, and as another attack will be made upon the ship with boats painted grey, to ascertain by observation from the *Monarch* the best colour for the disguise of a torpedo boat, in its approach by night upon a ship at anchor.

AIR GAS.

The modern marvel, air-gas, is said to be working its way successfully, and is being used in many directions. The latest place illuminated with air-gas is the London Music Hall, Sheffield. The gas is manufactured on the premises, and about 500 cubic feet are consumed per hour during the time that the hall is illuminated. So far, the use of the gas appears to be a thorough success, as the supply is practically inexhaustible, and the light given off is very clear and vivid. During the past week large numbers of persons have visited the hall to witness this novelty, and have appeared highly satisfied with the result of the use of this particular gas.

TRADE OF CHINKIANG.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1873.

(*To the Editor of the Shanghai Courier.*)

SIR,—An article in your issue of the date inst. on the trade of this port has, of course, been read attentively here, and much talked over. Almost every one freely admits that the first part of the article is admirable, and shows that the writer has a considerable acquaintance with some parts of the subject he undertook to write about. But the reasoning he bases on the facts he adduces, every one here, I believe I may say to a man, regard as simply showing his ignorance of the results to which the past history of the port has led up; while there is a bias shown with which we are unfortunately so familiar that it is considered to indicate an official authorship, or at least inspiration.

The authorship, however, is a matter with which we have nothing to do. But his ideas of the increase of goods brought to this port last year under Transit Pass, and of the cause of it, we must regard these as a curious outgrowth of his inner consciousness, for they certainly have no counter-part in the outer world of hard fact in which we pioneers of commerce have to "live and move and have our being." He admits that on whatever produce was got down here under the protection of the Foreign Pass there was a saving of 30 to 40 per cent.; a saving which alone made it marketable here. But for the Transit Pass it would probably never have come down at all; if sold at all it must have been sold at or near the place of production, where there could be little or no market, and the country be thereby made so much the poorer, and consequently so much less able to buy such foreign commodities as are required. In opposition to all the obfuscations of foreign officials, many of whom seem to think that they are paid chiefly for trying to repress the trade which is the ultimate source from which their salary is drawn, we have simply to point to the Great Britain of 30 years ago and the France at the present time to demonstrate the advantage of a free interchange of commodities between different districts and countries. I suppose none of our officials would deny this; and what we say here is this; these things being so, and there being a certain ambiguity in the Treaty on the point now in dispute, owing to the fact that the now existing state of things was evidently not contemplated when the Treaty was made—why should not our officials interpret that ambiguity in a sense as favorable to Free Trade as the utmost pressure of their moral influence on the native authorities can render possible. And even if a perverted sense of their duty as *Superintendents of Trade* (!) should make them unwilling to give their own countrymen "the benefit of the doubt," let them not forget that this liberal interpretation of the Treaty would be an act of beneficence and charity to the natives, and would cause the unwonted blessings of peace and plenty to shine in on thousands of homes over the wide plains of Central China. The only sufferers would be the Mandarin boat-keepers at the "squeeze stations," so far from the result being an interference with the revenue of the Government, whether local or Imperial, it would really go a long way to promote the interests of both, for it would simply be an extension into the interior of that Maritime Customs principle which already furnishes one of the surest and most abundant sources of revenue both to the provincial and central government.

But your article further suggests that were our wishes acceded to, the Pass would soon be given to the native instead of to the Foreigner, and so ultimately go out of his hands; so much the better, say we. We do not want the Transit Pass as a means of direct advantage to ourselves. The majority of us are quite willing to work the Pass system for the Chinese gratis. What we chiefly desire is a policy that will attract the natives from the adjacent districts to this port with their produce, which could then be disposed of in exchange for the foreign imports we have to offer them. Surely this would be a perfect instance of that "legitimate business" which your writer desiderates. After all, it is plain that all we propose to do is to give the dealer who trades at a place say 300 or 400 miles from this, as far as possible the same advantage as are enjoyed by the dealer who lives in our immediate neighbourhood. That, to effect this was the main idea of Lord Elgin, in negociating the Treaty on the terms of which the present discussion turns, will be obvious to any one who glances through the pages of Laurence Oliphant and Wingrove Cook. And one's imagination labours to body forth the beneficent expansion of trade which the simple and *bonâ fide* concession of this principle, subject only to regulation and a fair fixed tariff for fiscal purposes, would at once effect. But to revert to the existing burdens on trade even within the natural radius of this port, as admitted by the writer of the article—30 to 40 per cent. on a radius of 100 miles means something like 200 per cent. at a distance of 500 miles—that is to say, simple and absolute prohibition.

At present 15/16ths of the trade carried on here is really done in Shanghai by the Foreign Agents of native traders, who buy the goods themselves at Shanghai for the hard sycee. One needs hardly remark how greatly trade could be extended were Chinkiang itself made the entrepôt, or place of exchange for the trade of this wealthy and far-connected district. Your writer may enjoy his sneer at the "small industries" which enter more or less into the local trade here as everywhere else; but it matters little whether the trade material be catskins, cow oil, or Consular kerbstones, so long as it help to develop that healthful interchange of the surplus produce of various parts of the country or the world, which is the very life blood of commerce. And it is a galling thought that so far as we can see the great difficulty in the way of realizing this most-devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation, is not so much the obstructiveness of the Chinese, as the indifference or antagonism of the great number of our national representatives and *protectors* from Peking downwards. I believe some of these gentlemen please themselves with the delusion that they are opposing the mere unreasoning clamours of present interests, while they are laying a foundation broad and deep for the well-being of future generations. "But in the meantime," etc.

The last part of the article in the *Courier* admits the necessity for improved fiscal regulations, and the urgent need there is for a reformed administration. Now, we hold that the Foreign Transit Pass, as it was worked for a time, was, in accordance with the views explained above, a great measure of practical reform in itself, besides being pregnant with others that would soon have followed. And as practical men, that is the kind of reforms we want. If we are to wait till the gentlemen at Peking—who on a recent occasion are said to have spent several weeks in settling how they should wear their cocked hats when they had audience of the Emperor, and ended by leaving it unsettled after all—have argued and agreed upon the fundamental and economical science on which their reforms are to be based, and thereafter settle what reforms legitimately follow from those principles, I fear that this port of Chinkiang, two years ago so vigorous, so full of hope and promise, may say, "Farewell, a long farewell, to all my greatness."

Apologising for the length to which these desultory reflections have grown.

SALUS PUBLICA.
SUMMA LEX.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.
(*Paducah Kentuckian.*)

Recently, Mr. Thomas Morton started for Nashville on the 6.20 train of the E. and P. road. He did not feel well when he left home, and after the cars started became quite sick at the stomach. He went out on the platform to vomit, and while leaning over, fainted and fell. The train at the time was crossing Clark's River, going at a speed of almost five miles an hour. Mr. Morton struck slightly the crossties on the bridge and fell off into the river, a distance of about thirty feet. The water was about fifteen feet deep, and as his hair was filled with sand when taken out, it is supposed he fell head foremost and went to the bottom. It is presumed that the shock of the cold water revived him somewhat, as the only thing he remembers of the occurrence is being in the water, and making an effort to keep his head above it. The effort was successful until relief came. A brakeman, whose name we were unable to learn, saw the fall, and promptly sprang to the rope and gave the alarm. The train slackened at the end of the bridge, and the humane brakeman jumped from the car, ran to the river's edge, jumped in, and swam out, and succeeded in getting Mr. Morton on shore in an exhausted and insensible condition. The engine was reversed and the train returned to Paducah, distant four miles.

ENGLISH AUTHORS IN AMERICA.
(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Of American ingenuity there is no end. When everything seemed to have been done that human smartness could devise to utilize the British author, some genius unknown has hit upon a plan for distributing the noblest works of English literature throughout the United States in such a way that they can hardly be said to have any price at all. The Official Guide of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is not only a local Bradshaw, but a "monthly reprint." To the customary time-tables are added, from month to month, large portions of the work of some great author; and these portions are so printed that they may be easily detached from the more commercial matter and rebound for the library. And what is more, the book thus made up will be one of which no library need be ashamed; for the paper is good, the type is of a fine new cast, the printing is clear, there is an elegant abundance of titles, half-titles, and dedication pages, and the ingenious editor announces his intention to purloin from the very latest editions alone. His first choice shows with what elevated ideas he goes to work. Disdaining the lighter and more trivial efforts of modern fancy, he resolves to "appeal to the highest culture and the most refined taste." The "fame of Robert Browning as one of the foremost thinkers and poets of the age" has led to the selection of his works to begin with; and accordingly, the purchasers of the Official Guide will in due time possess a complete and handsome collection of them. Nor will the collection be made at a slow rate, if we may judge from the numbers before us, one of which contains sixty pages of the poems, in double columns and in small print, something like the Globe edition of Shakespeare. No doubt Mr. Browning will be pleased to learn that his fame and his genius have earned for him the distinction of coming first on the roll of English poets and thinkers to be distributed gratis on the Chicago and Alton Railroad: for, as we have forgotten to mention, 10,000 copies of the Official Guide and Monthly Reprint are given away. But it is not improbable that there are moments when he may aspire to a more generous homage, and wish that his much-admired work were not so handsomely dealt out by those to whom it does not belong, without money and without price.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Iraouaddy*, from Marseilles 3rd ultimo, with the French mail, and London advices to the 1st inst., arrived yesterday. The following telegrams have not been published here:—

(*From the Calcutta Englishman.*)

SIMLA, 10th August.

Sanction has been received to creating Assam a Chief Commissionership. The boundaries, as stated in a recent telegram, are substantially correct, Goalpara District being annexed from Kuch Behar, and Kachar and Sylhet from Dacca, the whole to be directly under the Government of India. The Chittagong Division will be doubled up with Dacca under the Lieutenant-Governor.

An important resolution has been privately circulated to the local Government on law-reporting; condemning the present system and adopting Mr. Fitzjames Stephens' proposal for official authoritative reporting as a branch of legislation, with a central editor paid by Government.

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

LONDON, 16th August.

Correspondents at the Autumn Manoeuvres picture the Camp as a vast swamp.

LONDON, 17th August.

The Duke of Cambridge has issued an order relative to the grievances of Army Officers, in which he desires the cessation of further discussion. The memorials of General Duty Officers await the result of the enquiry graciously ordered by the Queen.

LONDON, 18th August.

Mr. Gladstone has been legally advised that he will not require re-election.

The Russian Imperial family are assembling at Bradia (?), to receive the Duke of Edinburgh in September.

The marriage is to take place in St. Petersburgh in January.

The Shah has arrived at Constantinople.

The O'Donoghue contradicts the rumour of his appointment in Ceylon.

LONDON, 19th August.

It is authoritatively denied that Mr. Gregory has resigned the Governorship of Ceylon.

The Government has resolved on sending an Expedition from the Gold Coast against the capital of the Ashantee country.

Diplomas of honour at the Vienna Exhibition has been awarded to the Geological Survey Office, Calcutta, and to Doctor Leitner, Lahore.

The Carlists fired on English and French vessels at Bilboa. The Commanders of these vessels, acting in concert, compelled the Carlists to respect their flags.

The British Admiral has assumed charge of two insurgent frigates at Carthagena, at the request of the German Commander.

REPORT ON CIVIL SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

(*Daily News*)

We believe that the Committee on Civil Service Expenditure, settled the draft of its Third Report and that it will be presented to Parliament forthwith. This report, in the main, is adverse to Mr. Lowe's management of the Treasury. The point to which the inquiries of the Committee were directed was whether savings might not be made in the Civil departments, and especially in relation to the clerical staffs of these departments. This inquiry would naturally arrange itself under several heads. The Committee inquired as to the principles on which the service is divided into its temporary and permanent portions; its classification and pay, including the pension system; the work done by individuals, and the economy of labour which could be got from mechanical appliances; as well as the control which the Treasury exercises in these matters. The clerks in the Civil Service cost, according to the last returns presented to Parliament, about £3,000,000. They number about 11,000. The Committee have arrived at the conclusion that they could be reduced both in number and in cost; though they do not think the salaries are too large, or that any saving is to be effected by revising them. They are of opinion, however, that the Civil Service is decidedly too numerous, that a large number of permanent clerks have too little to do, and there is much waste of time from giving well-educated men mere mechanical work. On these grounds the Committee are led to recommend that instead of the system of superannuating redundant clerks, there should be a cessation of fresh appointments, and a transfer of service from one department to another. The Committee, on the whole, concur in the rules as to entry and as to temporary employment laid down in the Orders of Council of 1870 and 1871, and the Treasury minutes founded on them; but ask the special attention of the Government to the absence of harmonious action between the Treasury and other departments, since a careful keeping of the Treasury and the heads of departments under revision to their own duties ought to prevent any such difficulties from arising in the future.

The Committee had before them a large number of witnesses, including the permanent heads of the principal departments and of the Treasury, the present and late Financial Secretaries of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of Exchequer. These witnesses, as the report mentions, differed on almost every point, but the Committee have come to an agreement on several of those points. The clerical establishments, under the present regulations, are in two divisions; the higher consisting of persons who have had a university or public school training, the lower being formed from the trading and commercial classes. The entrance is by general examinations held periodically, the successful candidates electing in their turn the department in which there may be vacancies; but, after entering, they cannot be promoted from the assistant to the higher division without undergoing a fresh open competition. Two suggestions were made to the Committee, neither of which they have been able to adopt. These were, first, that there should be separate examinations for each office, or group of offices, instead of general examinations; and, second, that in special circumstances a clerk in the assistant division should be promoted to the upper division, if he were practically found fit for promotion, without having to submit to the same conditions as to age and competition as are imposed on others.

Another point of difference between witnesses was as to the change made in 1871 as to temporary clerks. Previous to that year a large number of these clerks were employed without belonging to the Civil Service, or being entitled to superannuation, but able to get increased pay from time to time for long service or special merit. In August, 1871, these temporary clerks were abolished, and there were substituted for them, as the only non-permanent class, writers paid by the piece, or by the hour, at one uniform rate. Some important witnesses think this change injurious. The Committee had difficulty in coming to any conclusion on the subject. There are manifest disadvantages in depending on men who have no hope of promotion; and there is much force in the objection that, if only persons of this class are employed to supplement the regular service, the charge for superannuation will increase. Moreover, if the recommendation of the Committee to do all copying by means of copying presses is carried out, the services of these writers will, to a great extent, be superseded. Still the old system was difficult to justify. The Committee therefore advise that the present regulations be not changed till it is known to what extent the services of writers will be required.

On the subject of superannuation the Committee think it impracticable to exclude any considerable body of the clerical establishments from its benefits. It retains trained officers in the service, protects the public from combinations, and is a means of discipline. Still the charge is growing, and likely to grow, so as to produce an unfavourable impression on the public mind. Whether it is thought desirable or not to limit in future the numbers entitled to superannuation, the Committee recommend that Parliament should compel the retirement of Civil Service officers at a given age—say 65—if the head of the department sees fit. They also recommend that the use of copying presses be made obligatory in all public offices. As to the hours of attendance, though calling attention to the opinions expressed by Mr. Lowe, the Committee do not admit that there is any contract as to the length of time public officials shall be in their offices; six hours is the rule now, it might be well to make it seven hours, but the Committee do not recommend that it shall be done, except in cases of reorganizing departments, or making new appointments or raising salaries; but they remark that whatever work is given out by the heads will be cheerfully done by the subordinates even though they must stay longer in the office for the purpose. There was great differences of opinion betw . the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other officers of the Treasury as to the necessary establishments for the various offices. But the estimates are moved by the Secretary of the Treasury on its responsibility; and Parliament will consider that the heads of the Treasury will deal with controversies as to these establishments. Much evidence was given as to the dispute between the Board of Trade and the Treasury as to the Board of Trade establishment. This dispute has lasted three years with the very unsatisfactory result that the Estimate has been higher than either side thought necessary; and the Treasury has not given any sufficient explanation of the matter.

The Committee said in their Second Report that they had received evidence as to compensations given under the Bankruptcy and Chancery Funds Acts. The statements of Lord Hatherley, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Stansfeld lead them to think that the public have no good reason for complaint, though the Lord Chancellor and the Treasury placed on the terms of the 21st clause of the Bankruptcy Act an interpretation which the Committee are unable to accept, and it seems doubtful whether the phraseology of the Treasury minute is fully in accordance with the Act. They advise the resumption of the whole inquiry next session, though they think the Government should not delay any proceedings in respect to either branch of the subject on which they may have resolved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Burdett Coutts owns, among her jewels, the famous tiara of Marie Antoinette.

An Irish doctor wants to know where he can procure a second-hand watch now.

To lawyers:—Can you make a blind man liable for his bill, if it is payable at sight?

The divorce lawyers in Chicago were recently horrified by the announcement of a silver wedding in that city.

A Nevada papers report that the servant girls of Helena have struck for 66 dollars a month, two silk dresses, and the privilege of the parlour every Sunday.

A coloured woman died in Chambersburg recently at the age of 109 years. She and her husband, who has been dead for many years, were both slaves of Colonel Fairfax, of Virginia, who was one of Washington's neighbours.

WANTED TO BE MAILED.—On a recent trial in South Wales, to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the post-office with a postage stamp on his forehead, and requested to be sent by mail to a place he mentioned.

Mexico's first railroad was put in operation on January 1st, 1873. It runs from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz. On some portions of the road the grades are very steep, but the peculiarly constructed engines and brakes allow the trains to make the ascents and descents without difficulty.

THE SHAH'S JEWELS.—The jewels of the Shah have quite surpassed the reports of their size and value which preceded their owner's arrival. The treasury of Persia, we all knew, was rich, to an incredible richness, with accumulated wealth of the sort; but no one was prepared to see *mortalibus oculis*, a diamond nearly the size of the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light" (now in the possession of the Queen of England), once Runjeet Sing, the lion of Lahore's greatest glory, stuck in front of a man's sword-belt, and five diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, *en echelon* up his coat from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely cut, and do not show as they ought, but they are of surpassing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold. The front of his coat is garnished with rows of brilliants instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs flash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face, although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse.—*Berlin Corr. N. Y. Times.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

8TH SEPTEMBER, EVENING.

New Patna, \$571¼ to \$573¾; New Benares, \$551½ to \$553¾; Old Patna, \$542½ to \$545; Old Benares, \$522½ to \$525; New Bengal Drug in moderate native demand, little doing in old; Malwa has further advanced, first quality drug is held for \$605 cash, and \$610 on credit. Estimated unsold stock about 225 chests, of which a small portion consists of good drug. Inferior Malwa has been placed to-day at \$600 on credit, with 5 catties allowance.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/2¼
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/3¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/3¾

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight ....

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73½
Private, 30 days' sight 74

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—51 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$900 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,050 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 14 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—\$217½ per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$542½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$128 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$119 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—20 per cent. discount

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—30½ per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 115 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—87 per cent. discount.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Siam Lotus Nuts, 30 packages, at \$11.00, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 300 bags, at \$3.15, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Saigon Cotton Seed, 400 bags, at \$5.35, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 5 packages, at \$35.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Japan White Wax, 100 cases, at \$15.70, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Black Peas, 250 piculs, at \$1.55, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

Green Peas, 100 bags, at \$2.55, by Yuen-tye to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 80 bags, at \$6.60, by Yuen-tye to local trader.

American Flour, 50lbs., 2,000 bags, at \$1.18, by Chun-wing to local trader.

Potatoe Flour, 50 bags, at \$1.50, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at \$1.72, by Kimnam to local trader.

Fungus, 20 bags, at \$41.30, by Yee-shun to local trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at \$24.00, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 10th inst.
LONDON	Star of China		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Brilliant	Newman	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Rebecca Jane	Newton	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Janet Stewart	Murdock	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Veritas	A. Humble	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Chinaman	McKenzie	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sir Harry Parkes	S. Chapman	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
Do.	Doune Castle	McDairmid		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Balnaguith	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	Historian (str.)	Tutton	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On the 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON	Scotland (str.)		Hongkong	Kwong Hing	On the 12th inst.
MANILA AND ILOILO	Pepita	Aldecoa	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ocean Queen (str.)			Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Mourrut	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
Do.	Galley of Lorne (str.)	Robinson	Hongkong	Ah Yon	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Bourdon	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Jylland	Dalberg	Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	On or about 13th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now offering the REMAINDER of their SPRING and SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, comprising—

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FIGURED and STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS.

FANCY MOHAIRS and ALPACAS.

STRIPED CAMBRICS and MUSLINS, for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

PRINTED MUSLINS and BATISTE.

A great variety of BOOK MUSLIN-OVERSKIRTS, TUNICS, and POLONAISES.

LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS, IN Printed CAMBRIC and MUSLINETTE.

A large Assortment of MOHAIR and GRENADINE COSTUMES

LADIES' STRAW HATS.

LACE and LINEN SETS.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

LONGCLOTH SKIRTS.

CORSETS.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

1312 Hongkong, 13th August, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 909 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

BY THE FRENCH S. S. *HOOGLY*.

JUST received a Large Assortment of Gentlemen's French Coloured Shirts, Straw Hats, French Shoes and Boots.

Also, Boots of Gans, the best maker in Paris; Eau de Cologne, in straw bottles, small and large; Eau du Doctor Pierre, Bully Vinegar, Paris Soap; always on hand the finest of Japan and China Ware, Bronzes, Lacquered, &c.

Also, Vermouth, Noilly Prat, and the best quality of French Liquers, assorted; Chocolate Suchard. Apply to
A. R. MARTY, 92, QUEEN'S ROAD.
2m 1164 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

TUNG FAT & Co., Mat-packers, No. 101, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, having been established for more than 10 years, and numerously patronized by the Foreign Merchants with orders for Tea Bags, Tea Rattan, Gunny bags, Rice and other bags, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed. Goods are genuine, and prices moderate. All orders from abroad will be promptly attended to.
3m 1029 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received for the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, of the Newest Patterns;
TWEEDS, for Suits.
ANGOLAS, for Suits.
TROWSERINGS.
OVERCOATINGS.
CASHMERE-COATINGS.
CORDS, for Riding Breeches.
FLANNELS, for Suits.
VESTINGS.
&c., &c., &c.
7d 1451 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, in 1 dozen cases, comprising—
CLARET,
BURGAUDY,
RED MUSCATEL,
SHIRAZ,
SAUTERNE,
REISLING.
Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
14d 1440 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FRENCH, LATIN, and CHINESE DICTIONARY, of the Spoken Mandarin Dialect, by PAUL PERNY, M.A. Price, \$10.

APPENDIX to the FRENCH, LATIN, and CHINESE DICTIONARY of the Spoken Mandarin Dialect, containing:—A notice of the Imperial Academy at Pekin; a notice on Chinese Bobonig; a general description of China, &c., &c., &c., by PAUL PERNY, M.A. Price, \$10.

CHINESE PROVERBS, collected and classed by PAUL PERNY, M.A. Price, \$0.50.

The following Works, by the same author, will shortly appear:—
"LATIN-CHINESE DIALOGUES."
The First Volume of "A CHINESE GRAMMAR." Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER,
tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

AYRES & Co. have received by the French Mail steamer *Amazone*, the following WINES, from the well-known house of BLANCHY, FRERES & Co.:—

POTENSAC MEDOC, 1860, (Chateau Calais;)

ST. YZAN'S MEDOC, 1870, (Cru Brion;) \$9 per case of 1 doz., and \$90 per barrel of 300 Litres.

FINE FRENCH BRANDIES, in cases and casks.

GRAND CRIMANT CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts, \$16 and \$12.

Also,

20 Barrels of BREAKFAST CLARET, (Vin Rouge,) at \$30 per barrel.

1398 Hongkong, 26th August, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price \$10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE \$1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.
125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET,
(Red Seal,)
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for \$24.
G. DUBOST & Co.
6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s FAMOUS BORDEAUX WINES.
CLARET, ST. JULIEN MEDOC, in Wood. ST. JULIEN, ST. ESTEPHE, MARGAUX LAROSE, and LAFITTE, in 1 dozen cases.
ROEDERER'S CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE.
CARTE NOIRE and CARTE BLANCHE, in cases of 2 doz. Pints.
STARTUP & KENTISH'S GENUINE PORT WINES and SHERRIES, in 1 doz. cases, bottled in the London Docks.
BLANCEY FRERES & Co.'s RENOWNED BRANDIES, of Standard Strength and Purity, in 1 dozen cases.
PETER DOMECQ & Co.'s SUPERIOR PALE DRY SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases.
Apply to
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
1187 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers \$1.50
Neatly Bound \$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.
[ly 721 May 8

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Captain Mourrut, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at noon.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1479 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"
Capt. Robinson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing, 57, Praya.
5d 1469 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer
"SYLVIA,"
Johannsen, Master, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
3d 1485 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"IRAOUADDY"
Captain Bourdon, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1480 Hongkong, 8th September, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be despatched on or about the 10th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 2¼% all risks, 1⅛% F.P.A.
Silk 1⅛% do.
For Silk Freight, at \$3.25 per bale, for Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
5d 1478 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer
"HISTORIAN,"
Captain Tutton, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1460 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Brig
"REBECCA JANE,"
Capt. Newton, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1463 Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE A 1 British Brig
"JANET STEWART,"
Captain Murdock, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will receive *prompt despatch* as above.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
7d 1452 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1873.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE Spanish Barque
"PEPITA,"
Aldecoa, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1422 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

(*To follow the British Barque "Chinaman."*)
THE A 1 16 years British Clipper Ship
"DOUNE CASTLE,"
887 tons Register, McDairmid, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1387 Hongkong, 25th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Russian Barque
"VERITAS,"
670 Tons, A. Humble, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
tf 1278 Hongkong, 8th August, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship
"STAR OF CHINA,"
will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong;
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 1435 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"CHINAMAN,"
McKenzie, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch from Whampoa and Hongkong.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1285 Hongkong, 9th August, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Extreme Clipper Barque
"BRILLIANT,"
Capt. Newman, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 25th July, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"SAN LORENZO,"
Ledesma, Master, will meet with quick dispatch for the above Port.
For Freight, light cargo only, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1423 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque
"BALNAGUITH,"
Williams, Master, will load here, and will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.;
tf 1419 Hongkong, 30th August, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Ship
"SIR HARRY PARKES,"
Captain S. Chapman, will sail on or about the 15th September next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21d 1379 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S.S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*COLORADO*" will be due at San Francisco October 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*INDUS*," Captain N. STEWART, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 12th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 19th September, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For futher particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] (*Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.*) [513

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, LEUNG AH-YON, have for some years established the KWONG HING Shop, No. 57, Praya, in this Colony, as a Ship's Compradore. The Shop has many employés, among them there is one named LEUNG-KUM-KOK, generally known as Chop-dollar, and if he goes to any relations, friends, or shops to get money, or goods, &c., I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for him. With a view to avoid trouble in future, this notice is therefore given.
KWONG HING.
LEUNG AH-YON.
35d 1413 Hongkong, 5th September, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 18th May, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Yokohama.—Per French Mail Packet *Menzaleh*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per French Mail Packet *Iraouaddy*, to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochowfoo.—Per *Yesso*, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"

The United States' Mail Packet "*COLORADO*" will be dispatched on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States' and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per *COLORADO*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1873.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*INDUS*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 12th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 12th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 13th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 13th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 13th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 13th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1873.

It is hereby notified that the postage chargeable upon *Paid* Letters addressed to France will henceforward be 12 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by French Mail Packet, and 18 cents per quarter ounce when forwarded by British Mail Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded via Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via Brindisi .... } 34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded via Marseilles .... } 34 " " "
When forwarded via Southampton ...... } 28 " " "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via Brindisi .... 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded via Marseilles .... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded via Southampton ...... 28 cents each half-ounce

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid

For each ¼ ounce

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is .... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked via Brindisi .... 18 "
Per British Packet when marked via Alexandria and Marseilles .... 12 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States, Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight .... 2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces .... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces .... 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Extracts.

"DOLCE FAR NIENTE."

JEAN RAOUL ENRIQUE.

To broad green glades where birds repeat
Their lulling lovesongs, low and sweet,
To immemorial woodland ways,
Where mingled gloom and glory meet,
With fond desire these summer days
My fancy strays.

There would I lie at listless ease,
And watch the shadows from the trees
Upon the grasses wax and wane,
And hear, above the drowsy bees,
The bird's discourse some dying strain,
Some sweet refrain.

The darkling shade the branches fling
A look of brooding joy would bring
And mystic musing to mine eyes,
Till weary birds should cease to sing,
The sun decline and stars arise,
In summer skies.

Rock Ferry.

LOVE OF HORSES.

The Arabs place still more value on their mares than on their horses; but even the latter are sometimes esteemed beyond all price. When the Envoy, returning from his former mission, was encamped near Bagdad, an Arab rode a bright bay horse, of extraordinary shape and beauty, before his tent, till he attracted his notice. On being asked if he would sell him—"What will you give me?" said he. "It depends upon his age; I suppose he is past five?" "Guess again," was the reply. "Four." "Look at his mouth," said the Arab, with a smile. On examination he was found rising three: this, from his size and perfect symmetry, greatly enhanced his value. The Envoy said, "I will give you fifty tomans." "A little more, if you please," said the fellow, apparently entertained. "Eighty!—a hundred!" He shook his head and smiled. The offer came at last to two hundred tomans! "Well," said the Arab, seemingly quite satisfied, "you need not tempt me any farther—it is of no use; you are a fine Elchee; you have fine horses, camels, and mules, and I am told you have loads of silver and gold: now," added he, "you want my colt, but you shall not have him for all you have got." So saying, he rode off the desert, whence he had come, and where he, no doubt, amused his brethren with an account of what had passed between him and the European Envoy. Inquiry was made of some officers of the Pasha of Bagdad respecting this young man; they did not know him, but conjectured that, notwithstanding his homely appearance, he was the son or brother of a chief, or perhaps himself the head of a family; and such Arabs, they said, when in comparative affluence, no money could bribe to sell a horse like the one described. I was one day relating the above story to Abdulla Aga, the former governor of Bussorah, who was at Abushehr, having been obliged to fly from Turkey. He told me that, when in authority, he several times had great trouble in adjusting disputes among Arab tribes, regarding a horse or mare which had been carried off by one of them from another; not on account of the value of the animals, that having been often offered tenfold, but from jealousy of their neighbour's becoming possessed of a breed of horses which they desired to remain exclusively in their own tribe. "An Arab Shaikh, or chief, he told me, who lived within fifty miles of Bussorah, had a favourite breed of horses. He lost one of his best mares, and could not for a long time discover whether she was stolen or had strayed. Some time afterwards, a young man of a different tribe, who had long wished to marry his daughter, but had always been rejected by the Shaikh, obtained the lady's consent and eloped with her. The Shaikh and his followers pursued; but the lover and his mistress, mounted on the same horse, made a wonderful march, and escaped. The old chief swore that the fellow was either mounted upon the devil or the favourite mare he had lost. After his return he found, on inquiry, the latter was the case, that the lover was the thief of his mare as well as of his daughter, and that he had stolen the one for the purpose of carrying off the other. He was quite gratified to think he had not been beaten by a horse of another breed, and was easily reconciled to the young man in order that he might recover the mare, which appeared an object about which he was more solicitous than his daughter.—*From "Sketches in Persia," by Sir John Malcolm.*

TANGIER.

The streets are exceedingly narrow, some not being more than three or four feet wide. In proof of this I may state that the cats jump across them from roof to roof, even when, as in many cases, the houses at one side are a storey higher than those at the other. They are wretchedly paved. The principal street of the town, running up from the Waterport to the Soko (Market-place), though very much wider than any of the others, is in this respect and that of cleanliness, in no way superior. No attempt was apparently made to level its surface before paving, so that in addition to being a steep ascent the whole way, its configuration consists of a series of miniature hills and valleys. Then the stones with which it is paved are of all sizes and shapes, and laid without any regard to its geographical peculiarities. The large ones have been placed on the tops of the hills, the little ones in the valleys. Round ones like cannon-balls are in juxta-position to square ones fixed corner wise; while a broad, flat, smooth stone, for the pedestrian to slip on, is sure to have a jagged rock next it to receive his shins when he falls. At the top of the street are many fruit and flower and vegetable stalls; the keepers of which cast all their refuse and unsaleable wares out under the feet of the passers-by. In another part are stalls for the sale of eggs and poultry; the condemned portion of this stock being disposed of in the same manner. Fowls are always sold to the retail purchasers alive, but many die before sale from unnatural causes; such as suffocation from being a little too closely packed in the baskets in which they are brought to the town; determination of blood to the head, from hanging a trifle too long head downwards, all tied together in a bunch by the legs; or occasionally concussion of the brain, when in the heat of the bargain the bunch is thrown indignantly, and a little too violently, on the pavement by the vendor or the intending purchaser. The bodies of these unfortunates are cast forth into the street, where they lie in every stage of decomposition, until the flies have carried these away bit by bit. This office, indeed, these volunteer scavengers would perform quickly enough if left undisturbed at their work; so numerous are they in Tangier. Every now and then a black cloud flies up under your feet, as you interrupt these useful, but it must be owned, objectionable little animals, at their work of love and charity. Now and then a starving dog or two will come to dispute for the dainty morsel; but the street dogs of Tangier are altogether in too wretched and far gone a condition to carry off the prize wholesale; so they wrangle for it in a weak and miserable manner under the feet of the passers-by, until kicked away by some irate pedestrian. The flies in Tangier are particularly stout, healthy, and well-nourished, and in general get the best share of these contested feasts. The dogs mostly abide in an open space at the top of the street where the butchers' stalls are. The odours here are quite indescribable. The dogs are mere mangy skeletons, some of them quite hairless, and masses of sores that to see makes one's blood run cold. One of them will occasionally lie down and die in the daytime in the middle of the street. Juvenile Moors and Jews surround him, and poke him with sticks as he dies. When he has drawn his last gasp he is left there to be walked over, until the flies have performed his obsequies at their leisure. And yet this is the principal street in Tangier, one of the principal seaport towns of a rich empire; and not three hours' journey from European civilisation!—*From "Winter in Morocco."*

JEREMY BENTHAM.

He was the founder of the Utilitarian school, and to him we owe the diffusion of the grand maxim that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the true foundation of political rights and moral obligation. To him Napoleon the First said—"Some have enlightened individual minds, but you have enlightened libraries." On one occasion, when I remarked to Talleyrand how much had been stolen from him—stolen often without acknowledgment—he replied, "Pillé de tout le monde il est toujours riche." The influence he exercised over the French Revolution is little known; but he was the inspirer of Dumont, and it was Dumont who prepared the most remarkable speeches of Mirabeau. With many of the leaders in that political earthquake he was very intimate, especially with Brissot, who, when in London, was his guest. I had the good fortune of bringing Talleyrand—the shrewd politician—the busy and prominent actor in some of the most important events of his time—into a renewed intercourse with the most secluded and inaccessible of philosophers. They had not met since 1792; and in 1830, when Talleyrand was the Ambassador of Louis Philippe at the Court of St. James's, at a dinner when the Duke of Kent and many of the most distinguished of the royal family were present, when the Countess Didon presided, Talleyrand then said he had known so great a man, so distinguished a genius, as Jeremy Bentham. Bentham invited him to dinner, and each was delighted with the other. . . . . Bentham was very fond of Dumont, but was angry when, on one occasion Dumont said he preferred dining with Lord Holland, at Holland House, to the philosopher's invitation at the hermitage in Queen's Square-place, the fact being that Dumont was somewhat of a gourmand; and though Bentham's dinners were excellent, they had the merit of the simpler recondites, and were not to be compared to those of Lansdowne or Holland House; besides which the table of Bentham admitted only one guest, while the aristocratic lords assembled all the distinguished men of the day—politicians, poets, philosophers. Bentham was a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, but he abandoned the law because he found himself called upon to defend cases which he knew to be wrong, and to prove that white was black, or black was white. He had a more troublesome wife, whom Bentham always called Mrs. Terabel; and his father was always for "pushing him," but the son refused to be pushed. He left his father's home, and took chambers in the Temple, where his most intimate friends were Sir Samuel Romilly, George Wilson, and Henry Bickersteth, who married one of the beautiful daughters of Lady Oxford. Bentham's works, collected into twenty-three volumes, were published by me after his death. He died in 1832.—*"Posthumous Papers of the late Sir John Bowring," in the Charing Cross Magazine.*

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1080 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 5 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 40 Hongkong, 10th October, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 171 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 } ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 } ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

N.B.—Short period Policies can be renewed for a term to complete 12 months, the premium charged for such prolonged term being the balance of the Annual Premium.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding........... 1 month ⅛ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.......... } 3 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding........ } 6 " ½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September 1869.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 325

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ⅛ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ½ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ⅛ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ½ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,

tf 964 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 8th September, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24..	per picul	$108.00 a $116.50
" " 28 a 32..	"	115.00 a 123.50
" " 38 a 42..	"	125.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs...	per piece	$2.05 a 2.10
" 8 a 8½ lbs...	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs...	"	2.93 a 3.30
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 55 a 60 reed..	"	2.10 a 2.25
" 64 a 66 ..	"	2.65 a 2.80
" 68 a 72 ..	"	2.95 a 3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO....	per piece	2.65 a 2.70
WHITE BROCADES....	"	2.60 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards....	"	3.45 a 3.40
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs,	"	1.70 a 1.86
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS....	"	3.65 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a 5.90
CHINTZ....	"	1.80 a 1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue....	per doz.	0.72 a 0.75
" Brown....	"	0.62 a 0.70
" Red....	"	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc.	per yard	0.30 a 0.32
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.21 a 0.23
VELVETEENS, Black....	"	0.25 a 0.26

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES....	per yard	0.82 a 0.83
LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet....	per piece	8.10 a 8.20
" " Assorted....	"	7.60 a 7.70
" HH Scarlet....	"	8.10 a 8.20
" " Assorted....	"	7.70 a 7.80
CAMLETS, SSS....	"	16.50 a 17.00
" SS....	"	18.75 a 19.00
" S....	"	20.00 a 20.50
" BBB....	"	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS, DD....	"	18.00 a 14.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6....	per picul	4.10 a 4.15
" Hoop....	"	4.50 a 4.65
" Bar....	"	4.00 a 4.05
" Small Round Rod....	"	3.05 a 4.00
" Wire....	"	10.50 a 11.00
LEAD....	"	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English....	per tub.	4.50 a 4.60
" Swedish....	"	4.80 a 5.00
TIN, Malacca....	per picul	34.50 a 36.00
TIN PLATES....	per box	8.80 a 9.00
SHEATHING METAL....	per picul	23.50 a 25.50
QUICKSILVER....	"	
SPELTER....	"	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai....	per picul	15.00 a 15.50
" Ningpo....	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin....	"	15.60 a 16.00
" Shantung....	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Bengal....	"	12.00 a 16.50
ALUM....	per picul	1.70 a 1.95
SAMSHU, Japan white....	"	4.20 a 4.50
" Black....	"	3.75 a 4.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1....	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2....	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white....	"	1.50 a 1.55
" " mill cleaned....	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila....	"	2.35 a 2.10
" Java....	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore....	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Saigon....	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Arracan....	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon....	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE....	"	6.80 a 7.20
COALS, AFLOAT....	per ton.	
" English steam....	"	12.75 a 13.00
" American Anthracite....	"	13.75 a 14.00
" Sydney....	"	10.50 a 11.00
WINDOW GLASS....	per box.	4.40 a 4.50
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits....	per pl.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar....	"	4.50 a 4.85
PEPPER - White....	"	21.80 a 22.00
" Black....	"	14.00 a 14.25
BETEL NUT....	"	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL Wood Malabar....	"	3.75 a 4.20
" South Seas....	"	17.00 a 18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila....	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam....	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs....	"	1.10 a 1.20
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs....	"	3.80 a 6.00
WHEAT, Tientsin....	per pl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California....	"	1.95 a 2.10
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3....	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown....	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown....	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White....	"	4.20 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown....	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed....	"	15.00 a 15.50
PEAS, White....	"	1.95 a 2.10
" Green....	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Black....	"	1.45 a 1.60
" Yellow....	"	1.70 a 1.75
MUSHROOMS, Japan....	"	28.00 a 37.50
SEAWEED, Green....	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Cut....	"	2.75 a 2.90
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large....	"	8.75 a 13.00
" small....	"	6.25 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin....	"	6.25 a 7.00
BEES WAX, Japan....	"	16.80 a 16.00
" Hankow....	"	64.00 a 65.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG. — STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Altona	K. Hare	Brit. str	1179	Chinese	
Colorado	Harris	Am. str	3000	P. M. S. S. Co	San Francisco
Dang Wee	Lord	Am. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Faine	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Galley of Lorne	Robinson	Brit. str	1389	Gilman & Co	
Glendarroch	J. F. Fowler	Brit. str	954	Aug. Heard & Co	
Historian	Tutton	Brit. str	1350	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Indus	N. Stewart	Brit. str	2205	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Iraouddy	Bourdon	Fren. str	3100	Messageries Maritimes	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang		Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1109	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Menzaleh	Mourrut	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Powan ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	891	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Scotland	Washburn	Brit. str	1176	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Sirius	William Lee	Brit. str	1411	Birley & Co	
Sir J. Jejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sylvia	Johannsen	Ger. str	838	Wm. Pustau & Co	
United Service	Strahlendorff	Brit. str	743	Chinese	
White Cloud §		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*

§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Absalon	Ravnkilde	Dan. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Albyn's Isle	Brown	Brit. bk	450	Order	
Aldebaran	Maack	Ger. bk	301	Siemssen & Co	
August Friedrich	J. Nielsen	Ger. bk	367	Siemssen & Co	
Americana	J. O. France	Brit. sh	1046	D. Lapraik & Co	
Annie Bow	Marshall	Brit. sch	250	B. Davies	
Atlantic	Gidlof	Dan. sh	576	R. S. Walker & Co	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Balmaguith	Williams	Brit. bk	383	P. M. S. S. Co	
Bua Oaso	Tams	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bg	407	Remedios & Co	
Chloris	W. Matzen	Ger. bk	428	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Christianhavn	O. S. Djorup	Dan. bk	241	John Burd & Co	
Condor	H. Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Siemssen & Co	
Dora	Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	
Douglas Castle	Skinner	Brit. sh	677	D. Lapraik & Co	
Falcon	T. L. Dunn	Brit. bk	793	R. S. Walker & Co	
Faugh Balaugh	O'Keefe	Brit. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Guinevere	Anthony	Brit. sh	879	Augustine Heard & Co	
Hebe	G. E. Bonde	Nor. bk	460	Chinese	
Hongkong	Freudenberg	Siam. sh	636	Chinese	
Janet Stewart	J. Murdock	Brit. bg	202	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	
Jylland	Dalberg	Dan. bg	268	John Burd & Co	
Kim-yeong-tay	C. Lange	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Lord of the Isles	Petrie	Brit. sch	317	Chinese	
Malvina	Kluge	Ger. bk	350	Order	
Maury	Sandrich	Ger. bk	389	Siemssen & Co	
Misti	A. Bertin	Fren. bk	432	Order	
Mount Royal	Berryman	Brit. sh	1228	Order	
Ocean	Janssen	Ger. bk	225	Eduard Schellhass & Co	
Oswingo	Roberta	Brit. bk	671	Order	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	625	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Pepita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	
Presto	N. Irgens	Ned. bk	422	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Prince Alfred	Sim	Brit. bk	268	R. S. Walker & Co	
Puritan	C. W. Doane	Am. sh	1213	Russell & Co	
Rebecca Jane	A. Newton	Brit. bg	216	Chinese	
San Lorenzo	Ledosma	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Borneo Co. Limited	
Sharperton	Dunn	Brit. bk	362	Order	
Siam	E. P. Olsen	Siam. bk	225	Chinese	
Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Brit. sh	806	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Starlight	Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Star of China	A. Morison	Brit. sh	784	D. Lapraik & Co	
St. Bryoedale	W. A. Pearce	Brit. bk	302	Siemssen & Co	
Taffarette	Bourgess	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Telegraph	Burrows	Siam. bk	302	F. Degenaer	
Therese	C. Jensen	Ger. bk	412	Schellhass & Co	
Toowoomba	D. R. Bolt	Brit. bk	585	Order	
Vidal	Rendeau	Fren. bk	538	Melchers & Co	
Vision	Cummins	Brit. bg	158	Turner & Co	Foochow

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shün-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
America	Laucircja	Peru. sh	1650	Order	
Cecilia	Riberio	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co.	
Courier	B. B. Alston	Brit. bk	385	Thos. Howard & Co	
Elly	Jong	Ned. bk	750	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Java
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Guillermo	Faboado	Peru bk	303	Order	
Juan	Stephen	Span. str	774	Order	
Macao	Lancivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Manco Capau	Olaguibel	Peru. sh	903	Fernando Tuton	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazege	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Oracle	Erquiga	Peru. sh	1199	Order	
Santa Sancha	Nunos	Port. bk	311	Rozario & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 1st September, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adella	Simpson	Am. bk	334	Frewin & Co	
Anthony Gunther	Kohn	Ger. bk	465	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Christoph	Ringe	Ger. bg	270	Dircks & Kruger	
Delphin	Lilienthal	Ger. sch	246	Dircks & Kruger	
Diane	Madé	Fren. sh	711	Frewin & Co	
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
G. T. Kay	Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Captain	Takoa
Georges Alfred	Guennon	Fren. bk	456	Bradley & Co	
Gustav & Marie	Doose	Ger. sch	352	Dircks & Kruger	
Hansa	Oest	Ger. bk	492	Dircks & Kruger	
Kirkland	Colledge	Brit. bk	453	E. Vincent & Co	
Landwursten	Becker	Ger. bk	365	Dircks & Kruger	
Louise Marguerite	Croix	Fren. bk	318	Frewin & Co	
Mathilde	Daw	Ger. bk	236	Dircks & Kruger	
Mille Tonnes	Garnier	Fren. sh	734	Frewin & Co	
Oscar Meyer	Weller	Ger. bk	392	Dircks & Kruger	
Picard	Herve	Fren. bk	337	Frewin & Co.	
Resolution	Garnier	Siam. sh	816	Frewin & Co	
Zéus	Talbot	Brit. bg	197	E. Vincent & Co	

AMOY.

In port 29th August, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelade	Vooks	Ger. bg	202	Petersen & Co	
Adelheid	Voge	Ger. bk	235	Pasedag & Co	
Adolf	Hayward	Ger. sch	207	Petersen & Co	
Auguste	Mulder	Dan. sch	170	Petersen & Co	
August Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	Petersen & Co	Foochow
Bob Tail Nag	Edwards	Brit. sch	170	Boyd & Co	
Carl Wilhelm	Bertersen	Ger. bk	239	Petersen & Co	
Emma	Vahland	Ger. sch	111	Pasedag & Co	
Engelbert	Jenkins	Brit. sch	245	Tait & Co	
E. V. Beaulieu	Schneider	Ger. bk	282	Pasedag & Co	
Foochowfoo	Capon	Brit. bk	340	Brown & Co	
Forget-me-not	Rost	Ger. bk	231	Pasedag & Co	
Fürst Bismark	Krause	Ger. bk	370	Pasedag & Co	
Hapseng	Ulrich	Siam. bk	375	Brown & Co	
Hieronimus	Nissen	Ger. bg	227	Pasedag & Co	
India	Johannsen	Ger. sch	146	Petersen & Co	
Kvik	Anmorstenden	Nor. bg	101	Order	
Miss Kilmansegg	Finlayson	Brit. bg	229	Boyd & Co	
Nyborg	Hempel	Dan. sch	270	Petersen & Co	
Oberon	Maybole	Ger. bg	359	Pasedag & Co	
Picciola	Grafe	Ger. bk	234	Pasedag & Co	
Rebecca	Schopper	Ger. bg	256	Pasedag & Co	
Soo Tek Seng	Lubmann	Siam. sch	300	Brown & Co	
Taiwan	Vosteen	Brit. str	60	Order	
Taunton	Chalmers	Brit. sh	687	Pasedag & Co	New York
Titania	Von Schaik	Ger. bk	262	Petersen & Co	
Triton	Jessen	Ger. sh	630	Boyd & Co	Chefoo

FOOCHOW.

In port on 24th August, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Belted Will	Hallowell	Brit. bk	349	Butterfield & Swire	
Clio	Pein	Brit. bg	131	Order	
Dilpussund	Dray	Brit. bk	621	Gilman & Co	London
Duke of Abercorn	Dalrymple	Brit. sh	1049	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Esperanse	Guilloux	Fren. bg	272	Arsenal	
Inverness	Donkin	Brit. sh	724	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Kieu Wei	Tracey	Imp. bk	366	Arsenal	
Lord Macauley	Oare	Brit. sh	845	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Nightingale	Cattey	Am. bk	722	Chinese	Shanghai
Rachel	Firth	Brit. bk	283	Adamson, Bell & Co	Melbourne
Traviata	Breckwoldt	Ger. bk	270	Order	

SHANGHAI.

In port on 24th August, 1873.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adele	Wells	Amr. sch	357	Frazar & Co	
Ambassador	Gray	Brit. sh		Frazar & Co	
Archos	Dimelow	Brit. bk	448	Frazar & Co	
Argonaut	Sanderson	Brit. bk	547	Little & Co	
Benefactor	Hayden	Amr. bk	595	Smith, Archer & Co	New York
Charlie Palmer	Morrison	Brit. bk	567	Fung Hing	
Conquest	Small	Amr. bk	516	Olyphant & Co	San Francisco
Denmark	Loderstrom	Siam. bk	328	Master	
Doune Castle	McDiarmid	Brit. sh	887	Frazar & Co	
El Dorado	Winding	Amr. sh	1137	Frazar & Co	
Esbern Snare	Saxtorpt	Ban. bk	381	Eduard Schellhass & Co	
Foochow	Schoder	Siam. bg		Master	
Frederica	Press	Brit. bk	384	Siemssen & Co	
Friendship	Klindt	Siam. bk	418	Chinese	
Gabrielle Alice	Bouzard	Fren. bk	294	Order	
Glamorganshire		Brit. bk	459	Order	
Harlow	Phillipps	Brit. sh		Adamson, Bell & Co	
Huntly Castle	Macauley	Brit. bk	623	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Janet	Crombie	Brit. bg	216	Mackenzie & Co	
J. R. Worcester	Cawes	Brit. sh		Reid, Evans & Co	
Laura	Horn	Ger. bk	326	Bourjau & Co	
Laurel	David	Brit. bk	638	Gilman & Co	
Maria	Fox	Ger. bk	337	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Nardoo	Paul	Brit. bk	349	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Northampton	Barclay	Brit. sh	1161	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Oscar Vidal	Kessal	Ger. bk	252	Nils Moller	
Pride of Thames	Bardiss	Brit. bk	377	E. Schellhass & Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	475	Chinese	
Pyrmont	Diedrichsen	Ger. bk	490	Maclean & Co	
Rebecca Goddard	Manson	Amr. bk	413	Frazar & Co	
Sea Serpent	White	Amr. sh	974	Frazar & Co	
Weymouth	Hunt	Brit. sh	830	Turner & Co	London

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 20th August, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Admiral	Parkins	Amr. sch	261	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Denbighshire	Davies	Brit. bk	481	Van Oordt & Co	
Eliza Shaw	Gaye	Brit. sh	686	Shaw & Co	
John McKean	Taylor	Brit. sch	349	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Lap Tek	Darke	Brit. str	360	Sitwell, Schoyer & Co	
Lotti	Press	Amr. str	25	Order	
Maria Luz	Hereirra	Peru. bk	370	Captain	
Morro Castle	Jewett	Amr. bk	404	Captain	
Naruto	Smith	Brit. str	180	Netherlands Trading Co	
New York	Furber	Amr. str	1411	P. M. Co	
Queen Victoria	Quinn	Brit. bk	670	M. M. Co	
Parmenio	Cochrane	Brit. bk	369	M. Verney	
Ziba	Richard	Brit. bk	495	Walsh, Hall & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Hongkong
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H Whyte	Yokohama
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Vladimis Bay
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Nagasaki
Flamer	Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Frolic	gun-boat	4	100	Capt. C. E. Buckle	on passage to N'saki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Vladimis Bay
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Sarawak
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Melville	—	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bord	Shanghai
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	16	—	—	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Shanghai
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Hankow
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Hon. A. C. Littleton	Yokohama
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Foochow
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thetis	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. Le Hunte Ward	Japan
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Shanghai

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA. — STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Amboto	L. Ansuategui	Span. str	981	Remedios & Co	
Delta	Edmonds	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Aracan	Harwood	Brit. sh	768	Gilman & Co	London
Camila Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Order	
Chinaman	A. McKenzie	Brit. bk	667	Russell & Co	New York
Colombo	Hener	Brit. bk	383	Order	
Columbia	A. Chavarie	Peru. sh	996	Order	
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bk	384	Chinese	
Deerhound	James Shearer	Brit. bk	573	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	801	Order	
Psyche	Harris	Brit. bk	665	Melchers & Co	Hamburg
Varuna	Diederich	Ger. bk	510	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Veritas	Humble	Rus. bk	676	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York

CANTON.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jul	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	Robinson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demenata				Customs Chop	

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